FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

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VOL. XI. NO. 5 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than [illegible].

REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

[illegible]TLY IN ADVANCE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date			Steamers.	Tons.
1923				
6th	January	..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th	,,	..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th	,,	..	MANTUA	10,902
27th	,,	..	NALDERA+	15,825
3rd	February	..	MALWA	10,941
10th	,,	..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th	,,	..	KHYBER	9,014
24th	,,	..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd	March	..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th	,,	..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th	,,	..	CHINA	7,952
24th	,,	..	MOREA*	10,911
31st	,,	..	MANTUA	10,902
7th	April	..	MALWA	10,941
4th	,,	..	KASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st	,,	..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th	,,	..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th	May	..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th	,,	..	PLASSY	7,393
19th	,,	..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th	,,	..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,			Steamers.	Tons.
1923.				
19th	January	..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd	February	..	GAMARIA *	5,255
16th	,,	..	MASULA*	7,261
7th	March	..	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th	,,	..	DOMALA	8,441
30th	,,	..	MATIANA	8,900
13th	April	..	MULBERA	9,100
27th	,,	..	MANTOLA	8,963
11th	May	..	DUMANA	8,600
25th	,,	..	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1923				
12th	Jan	..	MOREA ..	
22nd	,,	..	SICILIA	
9th	Feb,	..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th	,,	..	SOUDAN.	
9th	Mar,	..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala
23th	,,	..	SICILIA	
6th	Apr.	..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
23th	,,	..	SOUDAN ..	
31st	May	..	SICILIA ..	

P. AND O BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date		Steamers.	Tons.
1923.			
9th	February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th	March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th	April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about		Steamers	Destination.
1923			
4th	January ..	BANDRA ..	Busra via Karachi Coasting.
5th	,, ..	VARSOVA	Busra viaKarachi.
8th	,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th	,, ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O.and B, I.sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P, O, Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18. Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Wagata Maru.	S. Takeda	5901	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Takuta Maru.	Y. Sawashima	7047	2 Jan.	12 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	6 Jan.	17 Jan.
Saito Maru	S. Aoyama	4832	8 Jan.	15 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Yoshizawa	5029	13 Jan.	27 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5854	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and spesially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
B. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
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HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
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Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
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9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street,
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambuco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau.
TIMOR:—Dili
Over 2,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1896.)
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payment of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents,
29, Dadoo Buildings,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5128.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd, (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY!

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSES:—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road. GIRGAUM.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES
PERSONAL MAGNETISM.

HYPNOTISM, NERVE FORCE,
WILL POWER, CALL IT WHAT YOU WISH,

s the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published. It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., Litt. D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?

For Further Information Apply to:—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advrtisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A competent DRAFTSMAN Salary according to qualifications. Apply D. E. MISTRY, Rothari Mansion, opp. G. P. O.
A R5936

REQUIRED by European Firm, a competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply Box No. 8899 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15335.

WANTED.—An AYAH (Hindu preferred) for my child. For pay, with food and lodging free, apply personally to GAJJAN SINGH, 2nd Floor, Patel Building, Lower Parel, Bombay.
A R5993

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, preferable a school master knowing French as a teacher to coach up a boy learning Sixth Standard for one hour in the evening. Please apply stating pay to Box No. 8886, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5971

WANTED.—An experienced STOCK BOOK CLERK, able to keep Timber, Machinery and Paints Stocks Books. Good Handwriting essential. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 8894 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15332.

WANTED—A CLERK with good knowledge of English. Please apply in writing with salary required, Parsee or Gujarati gentlemen will be preferred. HANSRAJ VISHRAM & CO., Ismail Dosa Building, Koliwada Bombay.
A. R.6008.

WANTED—Capable and efficient TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for the Swadeshi Manufactures on commission. Apply stating qualifications to THE IMPERIAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, North Malabar. A15117

WANTED—A 1ST CLASS MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate for service on Lake Tanganyika, salary sh. 400 per mensem. Apply personally to Messrs. DOWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Tanganyika Territory Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, with copies of certificates.
A R5997

WANTED.—An experienced P. W. INSPECTOR for laying and supervising railway line work in places outside Bombay. Apply with certificates and pay required before the 10th of January to the MANAGER "TATA CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd., Building Department, Love Lane, Mazgaon."
A 15297

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A GUJARATI, UNDERGRADUATE TYPIST (Touch System.) can spare two hours or more daily. Any suitable time. Apply Box No. 8892 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5983.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GODOWN at Modi Street, near Bazar Gate Street, Fort, at Sheth Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust. House No. 49-51.
C. R.6002.

TO LET at Hughes Road, modern Flats and Shops. For further particulars please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C. C.15331.

WANTED—A high class HINDOO TENANT for a newly built 5 Room Tenament at a healthy place at Andheri—Independent Privy and Bath—Two Water Taps—About ten minutes walk from Station. Apply to Box No. 8900 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated puccabuilt fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet, with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay. C15245

TO LET ON LONG or SHORT LEASE—A very substantial and commodious FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, situated in a most central part of the city at Girgaum, with a floor space aggregating in all of about 13,000 square feet (one-half of the ground floor and two upper floors) suitable for Schools, offices, Newspaper Presses, etc. Apply Box No. 8872 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R.5945.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—B. S. A. Combination MOTOR CYCLE, 1921 Model; 4½ H.P. complete with lamps, horn, speedometer, tools, etc., Appearance good, guaranteed mechanically sound. Running daily. Apply K. C. MEHRA, King Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19.
J.A. R.6004.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA-ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Seekers after Truth to receive the "New Light" that gives a palpable proof of the True Immortality of Man and a Rational Outlook of Life. Apply Box No. 8896, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P. R.6005.

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION 49, Sikhmoholla, Indore City, prepare students by post in Book-keeping, Accountancy. Apply prospectus.
M R5780

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIER required by a firm of CLEARING AGENTS holding Government License with a view to increasing business. Have Agents in all important Foreign Commercial Ports and constituents all over India. Interested in EXPORT and IMPORT having valuable German Agencies in Commodities. Apply to Box No. 8895 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R15333.

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO, for Saturday 6th Extra Meetings. 3 Winners and 4 places only for Rs. 5. Remember previous results. Available Saturday morning only from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27 Rope Walk Street, Behind Rose & Co., Fort.
S 15319

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LIGHT-WEIGHT STEEL SUIT CASES.—Filled with a nickel plated sliding nozzle, 4 lever lock and a leather handle in front. Brilliant black japanned outside and blue inside. Size 22, 24, 26, 28 inches. Rs. 10, 12, 14, 16 each. MARSHAL & CO., Sialkot City.

CONSULTING FORESTERS.—27 years' experience. Can take up all Forest Works Prompt technical advice. Please correspond with BHANAP & SONS., 5, Sheikmohala, Indore, Central India.
P. R.6011.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET.

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
86, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi.
Bombay No. 9.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

AS a special measure for the slack season, with effect from Friday, the 5th January, 1923, 1st and 2nd class week-end return tickets will be issued at a fare and a half for the double journey, between Bombay and Nasik Road, Devlali, Matheran, Khandala, Lonavla and Poona.

These return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars, see printed Notices.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Chief Traffic Manager's Office,
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 5-1-1923. C15330

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd. Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ (Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.

D. 14821.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on the 4th December, 1922, it is hereby notified that the following number of shares have been forfeited for default of payment of First and/or Second and Third Call Moneys:—

No. of Shares.	Distinctive Numbers.
25	2508/2532
25	2558/2582
50	2713/2762
50	3078/3102 and 3203/3227
25	3253/3277
25	3278/3302
50	3658/3707
50	3863/3912
100	4243/4341
100	4342/4441
50	4442/4491
20	4492/4511
100	5662/5761
10	6217/6226
25	6252/6276
5	6432/6436
25	6537/6561
10	6517/6526
100	6647/6746
500	7642/8141
5	8325/8329
10	8410/8419
5	10500/10504
100	10661/10760
10	10870/10879
130	10271/10350 and 11255/11304
1	11375
2	12765 and 12766
20	10051/10070
10	11577/11586
75	7117/7141, 4217/4241 and 4192/4216
50	11205/11254
15	2888/2902
5	2913/2917
25	4067/4091
2	8152 and 8153
100	8220/8319
5	8420/8424
210	8605/8814
50	9560/9609
5	10444/10448
5	10555/10559
1	11695
25	3053/3077
5	10096/10100
5	10176/10180
25	8330/8354
500	1501/2000
25	2483/2507
25	2533/2557
10	2683/2692
50	2813/2862
10	2903/2912
20	3118/3137
5	3183/3187
5	3188/3192
10	3193/3202
25	3633/3657
100	3967/4066
100	5562/5661
5	6352/6356
20	6382/6401
5	8147/8151
6	8154/8159
5	8180/8184
2	9333 and 9334
2	9908 and 9909
3	9930/9932
2	9938 and 9939
20	10351/10370
10	10434/10443
15	10480/10494
1	10560
35	10631/10650 and 11335/11349
1	10761
1	10764
10	10770/10779
5	10900/10904
5	11305/11309
15	11320/11334
75	11411/11485
16	11486/11495 and 11496/11501
10	11557/11566
1000	11755/12754
2	12811 and 12812
10	12822/12831
5	12832/12836
1	10173
25	10201/10225
15	10246/10260
200	10905/11104
50	9785/9834
25	3463/3487
1	10762
5	8395/8399
25	2863/2887
5	2973/2977
100	3303/3402
250	3488/3612 and 3738/3862
20	3613/3632
25	3768/3717 and 10455/10469
50	5162/5211
25	5212/5236
25	6227/6251
25	6302/6326
25	6402/6426
25	6482/6506
1	9432
100	9460/9559
10	9920/9929
1	9940
10	10470/10479
5	10495/10499
25	10530/10554
1	10570
20	10835/10854
5	11502/11506
2	12773 and 12774
5	12775/12779
2	12854 and 12855
5	13032/13036
10	10569, 9903/9907 and 12813/12816
1	10763
5	8887/8891
25	11386/11410
5572	

By Order of the Board,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.
320, Mint Road, Fort,
Bombay, 4th December, 1922. C15303

NOTICE.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held in Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) The following article shall be substituted for Article 35, namely:

"The Directors may decline to register any transfer of shares upon which the Company has a lien, and in the case of shares not fully paid up, may refuse to register a transfer to a transferee of whom they do not approve."

(b) The words "who has been duly registered for two months previous to the general meeting" shall be omitted from Article 97.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Dated 4th January, 1923. R15334.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, of "The Cliff" Malabar Hill Bombay, hereby give public notice that as from the 18th December, 1922, in compliance with the wish expressed by the late Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., in an Indenture of Settlement dated the 14th day of February, 1872, I renounced the name of Byramjee Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and assumed the name of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, by which name I shall at all times hereafter be known and described.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
formerly known as
Byramjee Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Dated this 4th day of January, 1923. R5992

NOTICE.

TWO hundred SANDAL-WOOD TREES, measuring 1½ to 3 feet in circumferance will be sold by Public Auction on 15th January, 1923, in the Municipal office, Nargund. Bidders are invited to be present themselves with solvency certificates. The detailed information will be supplied if asked for. The sale conditions will be read at the time of auction.

G. D. HASBI,
President,
Nagpur Municipality.
14-12-1922. R6001.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice appearing under the signature of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, for and on behalf of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, Ltd., advertising for sale by auction 500 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar per s s. "Eugene Grosse" on account and at the risk of our clients, Messrs. RAMJI LADHABHAI. Notice is hereby given that the said advertisement is unfair and improper in view of the contentions set up by our clients in Suit No. 5702 of 1922 filed by our clients against the said Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., to the effect that the contract in respect of the said goods was cancelled about a year and a half ago and that our clients were not bound to take delivery of the goods and in view of the Consent Order passed by the High Court in the aforesaid suit on the 22nd of December, 1922, whereby the sale is to be held without prejudice to the contentions of either party. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. have no right to advertise the sale of the above-mentioned goods in the way they are doing and the sale will be on their own account and at their own risk.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1923.

NASWAN K. SAHIAR,
for Messrs. Vachha and Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ramjee Ladhabhai.
C15327

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice appearing under the signature of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, for and on behalf of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, Ltd., advertising for sale by auction 2,500 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar per s. s. "Eugene Grosse" on account and at the risk of our clients, Messrs. CHUNILAL LALLUBHAI. Notice is hereby given that the said advertisement is unfair and improper in view of the contentions set up, viz., our clients in Suit No. 5493 of 1922 filed by our clients against the said Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., to the effect that the contract in respect of the said goods was cancelled about a year and a half ago and that our clients were not bound to take delivery of the goods and in view of the Consent Order passed by the High Court in the aforesaid suit on the 22nd of December, 1922, whereby the sale is to be held without prejudice to the contentions of either party. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. have no right to advertise the sale of the above-mentioned goods in the way they are doing and the sale will be on their own account and at their own risk.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1923.

NASWAN K. SAHIAR,
for Messrs. Vachha and Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Chunilal Lallubhai.
C15328

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JANMAHOMED NURMAHOMED alias JANMAHOMED NURMAHOMED RAOJI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) NURMAHOMED JANMAHOMED and (2) GOOLAMHUSSEIN JANMAHOMED, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Khadak, without the Fort, the sons of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of December, 1922.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C15329

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 22nd January, 1923, for the supply of stationery and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year 1923-24.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

No tender not accompanied by samples of approved quality will be considered.

R. P. MASANI,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th January, 1923.
TA C15336.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
30 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 2509.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 7TH JANUARY 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MADE TO ORDER ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th day of January 1923 at 2-30 p.m. at Davar Hall, on Warden Road, Walkeshwar by order of the concerned very valuable made to order, artistic household furniture etc. lately in use of a Raja comprising large dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome hall cabinets, rich carpets, writing tables, hatstands, wooden bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes presses, mirror wall brackets, fancy door curtains, folding screens; china matting, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, AND LUBRICATING OIL MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 9,500 DRUMS LUBRICATING MOTOR AND MACHINE OIL.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in the compound of Pudumji Paper Mills near Red Chimney, Lamington Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

About 9,500 drums Lubricating Motor and Machine Oil in 4 and 5 gallon drums in suitable lots.

The goods are on view.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD OR CHUNAM KILN ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY OPPOSITE GOVINDJI VASANJI'S SHOP AND GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of December, 1920, and made between Abdul Currim Latiff, Sulleman Rafil and Abu Bakar Latiff of the one part and Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure now redeemed situate at Grant Road or Chunam Kiln Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 399, 399, New No. 13904, Old Survey No. 171 and New Survey No. 3/7363 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2437 Street Nos. 454, 458 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dharamdas Devidas on or towards the West by the said Chunam Kiln Street on or towards the North by the public road known as Grant Road and on or towards the South by the property of Gossanee Bhagwanpuree Sadaspuree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

75 lbs. Switches and Crossings, Grabs, Steel Sheet piling, Crucibles, Drop Forged Spanners, Adjustable Spanners, Gas Meters, Smith tools assorted, Canvas and rubber hose pipe, Motor and Dynamo parts, Electrical Instruments, Engineers Tools assorted Carpenters Tools assorted, A. C. Motors 15 and 30 H.P., Jacks, Crab Winches, Metal Alloy, Grindstones, Telephone Instruments and accessories, Machine Tools, Anvils, Augers, Pulley blocks, Overland Motor Car spares, Horse clipping Machine, Cart Wheels Wagons, Steam Cranes, steam Tractor, Steam Exavator, Bulb Angles, Ship Plates, High speed tool steel, Bailing presses, Disinfectors, Steam Boilers, Pulsometer Pumps, Dank Pumps, Steel Derricks, Steam Drop Stamps, etc. etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 17th January 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

The attention of all Engineering Firms and organizations is specially invited to this Sale as stocks of several lines are now to be cleared and further supplies will not be available. Many of the stores are in new condition.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ACME SHEARS, LOCKS, CUTLERY ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned.

2 cases toilet papers.
3 cases Acme shears Nos. 6, 7 and 8
3 cases Locks (Miller Lock Co.)
1 case cutlery.

By order of the concerned.

(150lbs.) brass chair nails No. 30

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Clement Beyard motor car Landaulette Body 7-seater, 4-cylinder, 10-15 H.P. in good running order.

The sale will take place in the morning at 10-30 a.m.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at Nepeansea Road, next to Sir P. M. Mehta's bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture by Roberts & others, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dump waiters, rich carpets, chester field sofa and easy chair, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, an iron frame, one sweet tone cottage piano by Rose & Co, single & double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cheval glass, rocking chair, hat stand, reclining sofa, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, one steel surgery show case by Powell & Co., ice box aluminum utensils etc etc. The property of C. Judge Esqr. and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

(High Court).
(Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction).
(Suit No. 5493 of 1922).

Chunilal Lallubhai vs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., the Defendants in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, sell by public auction at the shop of Messrs. Veljee Damjee, Khand Bazaar.

2,500 bags of Mauritius crystal sugar mark S.M.C. ex s s "Eugene Grosos" now lying in Wadi Bander Bonded Warehouse. being the subject matter of the suit under the consent order of the Court dated 22nd December 1922 and without prejudice to the contentions of either party to the suit.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

(High Court).
(Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction).
Suit No. 5702 of 1922).

Ramjee Ladhabhai vs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., the Defendants in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at the shop of Messrs. Veljee Damjee, Khand Bazaar.

1,500 bags of Mauritius crystal sugar mark S.M.C. ex s s "Eugene Grosos," now lying in Wadi Bunder Bonded Warehouse being the subject matter of the suit under the consent order of the Court, dated 22nd December 1922, and without prejudice to the contentions of either party to the suit.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th January, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
121, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES OF ITALIAN COMBS.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

13 cases of Italian Combs (slightly damaged by water).

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, SHOW CASES, FLOWER STANDS, INK POWDER, BUTTONS, MAGNESIA, INSOLVENTS' SAFES, ORNAMENTS, CUPBOARDS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th January 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing rooms, sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield, sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re Haji Mahomed Hussein Shedi and another (Insolvents):—4 bags bran.
(2) Re. Damodhar Hemraj (Insolvent):—1 Yost Typewriter.
(3) Re. Anandrao Bhawoo Kothare (Insolvent)—Boot trees.
(4) Re. Gopi Kison Jainarayen (Insolvent):—1 bag pots.
(5) Re. Kaleypalli Subbarao (Insolvent):—1 iron safe.
(6) Re. Guru Hajarimal (Insolvent):—Gold necklace, button etc. and Mehta boxes.
(7) Re. Nandlal Vrijvallabhdas—Glass door cupboard, sofa, beds, copper and German silver pots, etc.
(8) Re. Fredrick De Lair:—Cupboard and tin trunk.
(9) Re. Ramlubhaya Kaboor Punjabi:—Paydas, casks and rope.
(10) Re. Ramkrishna Vinayek Dewrookhker (Insolvent):—Tools, bottles, chair, cupboard, etc.,

By the order of the office concerned—

One H F Vulcanizer.
2 bales white Honeycomb Quilts each 16 dozen.
1 case black enamelled Kettles, 2-4 pints.
2 cases of ink powder
65 calendar blocks.
1 case Mc pearl buttons.
1 case fluid magnesia.

Property of a Milliner—

Show cases, hat-stands, flower stands, ceiling fan, ribbons, etc.

Property of a Moghul lady—

Paifull bangles, pearl and ruby bangles, bracelets, gold necklace set with pearls, silver box etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGA STREET WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from the parties concerned sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Saturday the 13th January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Tenure together with messauge tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Ghogha Street and on the East side of Pitha Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 81 (eighty-one) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 240 and 250 and New No. 5107 and 5123 Old Survey No. 276 and 277 and New Survey Nos. 8997 and 1/8998 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Merwanji Jamshedji on or towards the West by Pitha Street on or towards the North by a sweepers' passage and on or towards the South by the Ghoga Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'A' Ward Nos. 1698-99 and street No. 32-34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office at 32-34, Ghogha Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th Jan. 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD

TO-Night at 9-30 P. M.
BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LT.
Presents
EDDIE GARR'S
NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"SMILESTONES"
THIRD COMPLETE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Booking at Rose & Co, up to 6 p.m After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

CINEMA TO-day at 6-30 P. M.
For the first time in Bombay
"THE MONEY CHANGERS"

A Melodramatic sensation that will thrill you.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY
ALL COMIC PROGRAMME
ALSO
KING-EMPEROR'S CUP RACE
ICEROY'S CUP RACE.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
including
"THE COUNT,"
"THE TRAMP."

Gandharv Natak Mandali

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Saturday 6th Jan. 1923 8-0 (Night)
VIDAHARANA

Sunday 7th Jan. 1923. 2-30 (Noon)
MUKANAYAK

AMUSEMENTS

THE LAST DAY OF THE DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME.
To-Day only at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
"THE GENTLEMAN RIDER"
A splendid Drama with an all star cast.
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
FIRST THREE EPISODES
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
(A PATHE SUPER-SERIAL)
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
ACTION and THRILLS from START to FINISH
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
USUAL TIMES AND PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
The most powerful story
DHARMA-VIJAY
PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Film Company

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEW

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and -15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ONE WEEK MORE.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THE SUPREME SACRIFICE OF BHISHMA
OR
BHISHMA BANA SHAYYA
depicting the life of the greatest warrior of the Mahabharat.
Produced
By Star Films Ltd. and
THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA
COMING COMING
SHISHUPAI WADHA
the picture beautiful
by
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO.
Watch for the Exhibition date

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Presents
Great Hindu Mythological Film
AHI—MAHI VADH
Next Week Follows
MAHATMA DAMAJI
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Saturday 6th Jany. 1923 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 7th Jany. 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprieto

DESI RANG
(English Edition)
EDITED BY SIR P. C. RAY

This book tells you in simple language all about our indigenous dyestuffs and methods of dyeing. Complete formulæ, weights and measures are given to enable even the layman to dye his own clothes. Beautiful samples of coloured Khadi are attached with the book. Rs. 2/8 only.
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BICYCLE

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All B.S.A. parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 3rd.

	To-days Prices.
Jan.	26·58+33
Mar.	26·72+17
May	26·83+22
July	26·52+17

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

Jan.	14·56—23
Mar.	mutilated
May	11
July	14·05—22

London, Jan. 22rd.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/16 Firm.
Bar Gold 84·9·1 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 3/3/8 Quiet.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

FUTURE OPENING PRICES.

	To-day Price.
Jan.	14·64—15
Feb.	—
Mar.	14·50—15
April	—
May	14·31—16
June	—
July	14·31—14
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	13·23—14
Nov	—
Dec.	—
Egyptian Mac.	17·05—15
„ May	17·20—20

BOMBAY MARKETS,

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Jan. 4.

After the recent decline Reuter reported today 35 points higher in New York futures. Liverpool is reported 23 points lower. The market advanced on short covering. The tone of the American market is good and the tendency is for higher prices. Manchester reports are also better.

In accordance with the rise in the American market the Marwari Bazar opened steady for F.G. M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 492½ On buying by Exporters the market touched Rs. 493½. The prices fluctuated sharp between Rs. 482½ and Rs. 484. At the close on buying by a Japan House the values improved to Rs. 485 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 484½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 485. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 485½ and advancing to Rs. 486½ closed at Rs. 486. A Japan House bought Oomra contracts at Colaba Fine M.G. Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 431½, and advanced till Rs. 433½. An Europe Exporter sold at this rate causing the values to decline to Rs. 430½, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 431. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 425½. On buying by Offices the market touched Rs. 427 and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 427½. F.G. M.G. Bengal Dear/January was Rs. 350 while March Rs. 351 nominal. The market was dull throughout the day, the maximum fluctuation being limited to Rs. 3.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 3rd inst.

"Long liquidation, Manchester reports read better. New York, further long liquidation early, market improved on recent sellers covering. Good undertone."

LOCAL MARKET.

Jan. 3.

In sympathy with the decline in New York futures, our market opened easy with Broach at Rs. 480, and Mar. Oomra at Rs. 420. In the early part of the session offices and Marwari jobbers were sellers Broach declined to Rs. 477, but recovered and touched Rs. 481/12 on buying by bulls and Commission houses. A further setback in values occurred due to continued selling by Marwari jobbers, and the market closed as under: Broach Rs. 479, Jan. Oomra Rs. 429, Mar Oomra Rs. 422, Jan Bengal Rs. 346 March Bengal Rs. 346.

There was moderate demand for ready cotton.

The forward market and Colaba opened with Broach at Rs. 479/8. There was very little business for the greater part of the session. Marwari Jobbers were more active traders just before the close and one Japanese house sold Mar. Oomra, while another bought. Apart from this the market was featureless. Closing rates:

Broach Rs. 478, Jan. Oomra Rs. 428, Mar. Oomra Rs. 420, Jan. Bengal 345 Mar. Bengal Rs. 345.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 4th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	486
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	352
F. G. Bengal	March	352
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	433
Fine Oomra	March.	428

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 4th.

		Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	485
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	350
Fully „ „	March	352
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	432
Fine Oomra	March	427

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4th.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	382	367	347	332
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	459	444	429	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	494	479	464	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	479	464	449	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 3rd Jane 1922.

Cotton	43,759	Bales
Wheat	4,663	Cwts.
Linseed	9,083	„
Rape, etc.	1,553	„
Gingellyseed	6,592	„
Poppyseed	630	„
Groundnuts	16,841	„
Castorseed	2,908	„
Rice	5,842	„
Myrabolams	7,385	„
cottonseed	64,845	„
Mowrasseed	886	„
Gram	1,262	„
Juwar	511	„
Masur	174	„
Barley	14	„
Bajra	7,883	„
Coal	1,479	Tons.

3 day's total.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-5.
Bars Gold forward 26-3-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 25-6-0.
Bars Silver ready 82-5-.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 81-5-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 80-15-0.

EXCHANGE.

B.C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D Frcs. 422.
Bank's buying 3/Mst D A Frcs. 452.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 442.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T Rs. 156½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 152½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D 232.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D 176.
On New York—Bank's selling D D 324.
London Gold ready—sh. 89-1.
London Silver ready—d. 31-6.
London Silver forward—d. 30-12.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet—Steady. India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—Dol. 4.65-1/8.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 64.20.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 24.50.
Belgium Exchange:—69.70.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 35000.
Italian Exchange:—Liras 90.00

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper—Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan—83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan—98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan—78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923—99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928—100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926—99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932—100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935—103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974—67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930—94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974—67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 1949—94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—67.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing to settlement.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

BANKS.

Imperial 1365, India 85, Central 32/8, Tata Bank 14/10, Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 40, Birla Mills 60, By-Cotton 840, By-Dyeing 1325, Bradbury 830, Century 605, Cent-India 3115, Colaba Land 1780, Coorla 175, Crescent 372/8, Edw. Sassoon 365, Elphiston 86/4, Fazulbhoy 1045, Gokak 175, Ind-Bleaching 215, Ind-Malwa 535, Jamshed Mfg 290, Kastoorchand 470, Khatao 390, Kohinoor 1740, Luxmi Cotton 4660, Madhowji 325 Mathuradas 600, M. Petit 3600, Meyer Sassoon 220, Morarji 5175, New Great 572/8, New City 495, Pabani 555, Pearls 800, Phoenix 752/8, Premier 115, Planet 140, Shapurji 207/8 Simplex 467/8, Swan 890, Swadeshi 3090, Tata Mill 855, Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 355, B. Burma 422/8, B. Burma N.I. 125, Bt-Burma pet 6/10, B. Tramway 100, B. Steam 140, Bundi Cement, 23, Ind-Cement 180, Katni Ord 190, Katni Defd 900, New India 17/8, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord 50, Tata Iron Defd 142/8, Tata Oil 32/8, Scindia Steam 6/4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 4 4-40 S. T.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rate.
Indore Malwa	537-8-0	—	530	530
Colaba	—	—	—	1775
Crescent	375	—	372-8-0	371-4
Kohinoor	1760	—	1745	1730
Nagpore Ordy.	3190	—	3150	3100
New Great	575	—	570	562-8
Pearl	785	795	—	790
Phoenix	—	—	—	750
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	850
Bombay Dyeing	1345	1350	1335	1330
Sir Shapoorji	207-8-0	—	205	207-8
Simplex	472-8-0	477-8	470	465
Swan	—	—	—	900
Swadeshi	3150	—	3110	3090
Century	605	615	—	602-8
Alcock	—	—	—	360
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	180
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	195
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	120	895
Tata Steel Defd.	125	127-8	—	138-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	50
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	23
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	420
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	123-12
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	137-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	100	—	—	100
Central India Mining	—	—	—	73
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan 4

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34/40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb	1 7 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Vasubhai per lb	1 8 0
Wasilia per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix	1 7 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 8 0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5292/5293:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Vasubhai per lb.	1 8 6
Kohinoor per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Colorite, 40/40 inches:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Eagle) per lb.	1 6 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Sallis:—	
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill; Century mill:—	
No. 1126 per piece	13 0 0
No. 1264 per piece	13 12 0
Dhoties:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhoties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 0 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kastoorchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	7 14 0
Remarks:—	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 4th,

	Market Easier.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4-3 32
Bank Demand	1/4-3/32
Dem. Acceptances 3 m/s	1-4-3/8
Per. Demand	420
American Dollars	324
Canada Dollars	171
Shanghai	232
Japan	156 1/2
Singapore	176

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, Jan 4th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Mill Delivery, Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 73-32	46 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, White Cawapore 70-30	45 8 8	7 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangie	46 8 8	7 10 8
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapose	10 12 8	11 4 8
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 2 8
Linseed Brown Tuin	12 8 8	12 14 0
Teeiseed, White 85-15	21 0 0	14 2 0
Teeiseed, Gajar 75-25	63 8 8	—
Teeiseed, Gajar 80-20	65 8 8	—
Teeiseed Black	59 8 8	—
Poppyseed, White	13 0 8	13 12 0
Groundnuts	61 0 0	12 8 0
Mowrasseed	6 12 8	7 0 0
Barley	34 0 8	—
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 14 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery.	35 0 0	5 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 9 0
Linseed May	12 1 3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.928 inches.
Temperature of Air	74.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.7
Dew Point	58.9
Relative humidity of Air	0.685
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0
Minimum temperature of Air	67.1
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,NW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	166 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	HIGH WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	h. m.
Tu	9	m 7 3	20 7	9	m 6 6	11
		10 54	28 7		10 48	27
W	10	m 4 11	27 8	10	m10 51	17 11
		17 7	25 9		22 49	20 3
Th	4	m 9 3	29 7	4	m 6 0	77
		11 30	27 4		17 17	77
F	5	m 0 39	30 0	5	m 6 45	77
		11 33	27 6		18 27	76
S	30	m 7 54	25 1	30	m 2 20	99
		0 37a	26 4		2 33a	72
M	1	m 9 41	25 10	1	m 4 7	22
		22 53	28 2		15 54	27

Prolongation OF Life

Dr. STRANDGARD will arrive in India in February, 1923, for the purpose of administering THE NEW VITAL GLANDS SERUM (MONKEY GLANDS) to a limited number of patients. This rejuvenating Serum is now being administered with marvellous success in Paris and Vienna. Minimum fee for full course of treatment fifty guineas. Application strictly confidential to Scott and Scott, Medical Agents, Kingsway Hall, London, W. C. 2; or direct to Dr. STRANDGARD, Alte Bristol, Vienna, Austria.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam. G.A./67.

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"BARREN OF FUNDAMENTALS."

MR. SAKLATVALA CONDEMNS SUDAN SCHEME.

The following are some extracts from the speeches made during the debate on the Trade Facilities Act, in the House of Commons on December 4th last:—

Mr. Saklatvala: I wish to call the attention of the Committee to the dangerous principle underlying the proposals put forward to-night, and I strongly take the view which the hon. and gallant Member for Central Hull (Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy) has put to the Committee regarding this Sudanese scheme. There was a time when there were two parties in the House, both of which were interested in making loans and monetary grants. One was interested in taking up one group, and the other was interested in taking up another group. There is now a third party, and it has come to analyse the fundamental principle of these enterprises. We want to know something more than the people in the past wanted to know. It is very curious. We have sat here to-day a round of the clock and we have not had one word about the glories of private enterprise. Private enterprise has a wonderful power of abrogating rights. It puts forward schemes for the benefit of humanity, but ask the unemployed to strive and fight when it is a question of really being enterprising and adventurous and taking risks. Then private enterprise is gone. From Plymouth to Pimlico there is not a word of private enterprise. I submit that the plan as put forward by the Government to-day in the shape of a guarantee is a worse burden upon the taxpayer and, if I may be allowed to say so, a more dishonest burden than if it were one thing or another. (An Hon. Member: "You pay your money and you take your choice.") If it were private enterprise and the private enterprise was asking the sanction of this House to invest money, and if we were merely feeling angry at them at securing in this House a share of future profits, that would be one way of getting the profit. If we were placing the burden upon the taxpayer and telling the taxpayer to take the profit, or lose out of it, that is another thing; but this clever device of a guarantee means that if profit ensues, private enterprise, will get it, and if it is a loss the taxpayer will pay it. We are not so simple. We see through the scheme. It is a very unsound looking scheme of guaranteeing. It means the profits are mine and the losses are yours.

There is another point in regard to the former part of this Resolution. We were not told if any unconstitutional guarantee was exacted from the borrower, from the Sudan. We were told that if this House guaranteed 3½ million pounds to begin with, and subsequently went further into it, this country required 70,000 bales to begin with of long stapled Egyptian cotton. Why, may I ask, do we feel so certan, that cotton grown in somebody else's country, by the people of Sudan, shall for ever fall into our lap as our own property. We have not even got a Parliament in Sudan to smother and blackmail, and this is an unconstitutional law just as in the case of Vienna. We shall be told, perhaps, three years hence in this House to sanction an expedition to Sudan to save our guarantee. That instrument of blackmail upon any Parliament in the Sudan does not exist. The only weapon that does exist in the hands of the loan controllers is the British Army and the British Navy, and we shall one day be told that we have pledged our honour, we have granted the loan, we have promised safety to the investors, and we shall want to sink a few hundred millions to butcher the Sudanese to get our wretched money. We are engaged in a new departure of human butchery. That is, again, history repeating itself. What right has this House to take it for granted that the poor Sudanese shall bend their necks and backs and go on growing cotton year after year? There is one very serious point. In the midst of starvation, hunger, distress, and death, many of the unemployed in this country heard the hollow talk of sympathy. Where is that sympathy to-night. It is all very well to give us misleading speeches when introducing new schemes, but we have got before us our past history. Let us know how in the past this country has been misled into the cultivaion of raw material abroad, and how the workers of this country have been cheated out of the little work they had. Take jute. The workers of this country were always told that by the production of jute in Bengal, and by the British Government possessing it, the work of the workers in the Dundee works would be guaranteed for ever. At no time have the workers been so cheated by those who have the militaristic control. They were told that the people of India would never use for their own consumption more than 500,000 bales of jute. The people of Dundee used to work about five to six times that quantity of jute in the Dundee mills. But in 1921 the Dundee mills were compelled to do their work on only about 600,000 bales, while the jute mills in Bengal, where the jute grows, worked upon 4,300,000 bales, or seven times as much as the Dundee workers. The workers in India were overworking, and the workers in Dundee had to saut up their shop. [Hon. Members: "Why not?"] I do not say way not, but when you were talking about jute production in India, did you tell the workers of Dundee it was to stop their work and start it in India. I am not asking whether yes, or whether no. I am asking you something more difficult than that. I am asking you to be honest. I am acking you to take the full history of finer cotton in India. You started the cultivation of finer cotton in India, and what happened? To-day, with the larger quantities of cotton, the Indian mills not only want to extend their industry, but demand that a prohibitive duty shall be placed upon their goods. You might again, ask, [Mr. Saklatwala.] "Why not?" That is not the question we are discussing to-night. Do you then, tell the workers of Lancashire that one of the possibilities of growing finer cotton in India would be to curtail their work and increase their unemployment?

I ask you to-day—I am not indulging in larger questions, but taking this matter by itself—I am asking you to-day as men of the world, why do you not realise that this very cotton, this longstaple cotton growing in the Sudan, will be a temptation to some of you, which in the past you never had the strength of character to resist, to take Sudanese slave labour and start your spinning mills in the Sudan? You will do it as you have done it all over the world. You will grow long-staple cotton, and then when you come to grips with the operatives of Lancashire, you, as you have done in the past, will be the people who will start cotton mills in the Sudan and shut up Lancashire. That is your history, which you cannot deny. You want to cover it up by talking of guarantees and investments and so on. I have heard of a gentle scheme where a paper was read by a Government expert sent out by the Manchester University, about a detailed plan of improving the staple of cotton in India, and one part of it was that the Indian farmer, the ryot, does not count. He is of no account, and one of the clauses of that scheme is that if the farmer fails to mix his seeds and spoils the profit of some Lancashire "boss," there shall be imprisonment for him up to six months.

The Chairman: I cannot see the relevancy of this.

Mr. Saklatvala: I was just showing the possibilities of what will happen in the Sudan. I am now coming directly to the point. In performing these two enterprises, you will have to fall back on human beings in the Sudan. You will have to rely upon their labour to grow cotton out of Nature. You will fall back on your methods of exacting toil out of human beings to suit your profits, and you will then introduce similar Clauses of imprisonment for the farmers of the Sudan and everything to secure you long-staple cotton. If you succeed you will pocket the profits. If you fail you will not only throw the burden on the taxpayers, but, out of revenge for your failure, you will lead this country into another murderous expedition against the Sudanese. That is the history of private enterprise guaranteed by Governments. The guarantee to the Sudan means the guarantee and nothing else. You will then come to the House, if we permit you, with long-drawn faces one day and say, "The position is critical, but our High Commissioner is taking the situation in hand and he wants a few battleships and a few battalions." We know that behind the thin end of this wedge of guarantees lies the same old miserable seeking of profits, not in an enterprising spirit, but in an unenterprising spirit, so that if you succeed in the gamble the profit and the money and the glory and everything is yours, and, if you fail, woe and death to those poor fellows in the country you tried to get, and the taxpayer who has to pay, not only for your loss, but for your expeditions of revenge.

Not only that, but as sure as the sun rises you will in process of time go further into the Sudan and you yourselves will be the bosses and the owners of the raw material. You will put factories there, you will exploit the labour with the positive design of ill-treating and degrading labour in this country. [*Laughter.*] I can see when the smiles are falsely put on. The right hon. Gentleman the Chancelor of the Exchequer answered many questions of triviality, but when he was touching on certain principles he forgot them, or perhaps he was asked to forget them by his colleagues. The hon. Member for Motherwell, (Mr. Newbold) put forward two glaring instances which, apart from any possible emotion in them, are certainly an underlying principle which generally in outward life, you seem to discourage and discountenance, but which, in this very favourite appeal of the Government, you seem not only to encourage and tolerate, but even to patronise and practice. The Member for Motherwell pointed out that here, in the name of the League of Nations, a gentleman who is going to be a beneficiary himself recommends a loan, and in the case of the Sudan, in the case of this contract, a gentleman who, directly and indirectly, is going to be a beneficiary, as a contractor, whether his tender was lowest or highest or "middlest," that does not matter—one who in principle was to be the beneficiary by a contract is himself the inspirer of the whole scheme of giving a nice little guarantee. We do not want your money we only want your guarantee! Day after day this slow degradation goes on. It is the demoralisation of public institutions which has brought down all nations. In the Sudan scheme the Government ought to have taken precautions that those who are connected with reporting on the scheme, recommending it, or having anything to do with it, had no connection with the profits. The Government has failed to see to that. Why did the enterprising private enterprise suddenly collapse in its spirit of enterprise, and make it necessary for us to sit here since Eleven o'clock? Why did not the Government call on their favourite cry of "private enterprise"? Did the Government make an attempt in the easy style of Governmental parliamentary attempts of asking their friends what their wishes and desires were in this matter? Were they told by private enterprise that it saw a great future in it and a great risk, and that it would be clever to shift the risk on to the taxpayer who is generally a mug. That part requires to be explained by the Government, not only explicitly, but even candidly, and having no regard to any secrecy between any negotiators and themselves.

This House has a right to know the nature of any consultations, and the persons with whom those consultations were carried on. If no consultations took place, then the supporters of the Government are bound in duty to tell their constituents, now that the General Election is over and the votes have been secured, that they forgot to go to the private enterprisers. There must be something in it. Neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer nor the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, so far as I am aware, is either by education or association a cotton expert. I do not believe that if a bale of Sudanese cotton were placed in the hands of either of those gentlemen they would be able to say it was Sudanese cotton, or a piece of wool or anything else. I do not believe either of them would be able to test the long staple or short staple article. I do not, therefore, believe that the whole scheme originated in their heads. They told us there was a deputation, but that was last year. They are a new Government, and they tell us that, by some divine inspiration, not financial investigation, they came to the conclusion that long staple cotton was grown in the Sudan. Never mind about the methods of growing it, unemployment in Lancashire is going to be less. But the Government cannot make us accept such a doctrine unless they take us into their confidence and tell us the full psychological evolution.

We have heard of a deputation last year, and we see suddenly in this Session a Bill. We see two different and separate things in front of us. We have a very incomplete and undigested Bill about the staple cotton in the Sudan, but without any information or any explanation. We heard of the deputation, but now the present occupants of office took up suddenly, in the midst of the difficulties of the Irish Constitution, this question of Sudanese cotton, and what experts they consulted in the matter I hardly know. What promise did they get from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and from the Plymouth private enterprises as to how much money they were prepared to put in. There are schemes put forward by the public, by private companies and corporations, and these private companies and corporations came to Parliament to ask for sanction, they apply for guarantees, and for security of interest, but nothing of that sort seems to have happened in the case of Sudanese cotton. We have not heard to-day that the private enterprisers of Britain are so dead that they are not able to stump up 3½ millions. We have not heard yet that the right hon. Members who support the Government, and who only last week were burning with zeal about the agriculturists and farmers, have undertaken to take some of the unemployed farmers of this country and send them to Sudan. We have not heard from the Government that the present unemployment in Lancashire has been due to a want of long staple cotton and the market for the yarn made out of the long staple cotton. We have heard from the Government, only a week ago, that stocks of cotton yarn made outof long staple are still lying in the warehouses of Manchester, Birkenhead and Liverpool. What do you want a further 70,000 bales of long staple cotton for if you have not been able to spin that which you have, and the cotton you did spin you are not willing to sell because you do not get your pound of flesh? How the Government, as the impartial arbiter between the workers and the financiers, between the State and private enterprise, suddenly came to this conclusion will remain a miracle and a mystery unless they explain it more fully than they have done. It may be a miracle and a mystery to their friends, but it shall not be so to their opponents. When we saw the mere whispers of this Bill in the air, when we heard the gentle hints given to us to-night by the Prime Minister that it was something about which the least said the soonest mended, and that we should sit up after eleven, the whole cat jumped out of the bag at once. Two issues spring out of the Sudanese cotton. Number one issue is that the Government has been made to think about this scheme, and the second is that either they are unable to explain the details of the business or they thought it was a matter about which a long talk must not be permitted and that it might be got through in half an hour. But as I have said, this House is entirely a new House. In this House you have not only human ears, but you have an intellectual microscope, and those little invisible germs—I do not mean the members of the Opposition—

The Chairman: The hon. Member must approach the question of this loan.

Mr. Saklatvala: The germs are now becoming visible in their whole alarming view to the public gaze. I submit that the whole idea underlying this Sudan scheme and to push this Bill through at this time, when we were least expecting to push it through, is to establish, what every Government generally desires to do, a precedent and a pledge, so that throughout the coming Sessions this little nest will come up. I still submit that the scheme as propounded by the Government is a scheme barren of the fundamental elements of justice. The scheme is based upon one fact, as if it was a truism, that it is going to produce 70,000 bales of long-staple cotton.

The Chairman: It is not in order to repeat the same argument.

Mr. Saklatvala: I am submitting, Mr. Hope, that from parallel examples of similar hopefulness of the growing of long-staple cotton in other parts of the world, thousands of pounds have been wasted, and the cotton that has been ultimate by grown has been neither long-staple or short-staple.

Mr. Baldwin *rose in his place*, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

Question put. "That the Question be now put."

The Committee proceeded to a Division.

Mr. Shinwell (*seated and covered*): I submit that the proposal contained in the Chancellor's submission to the Committee is incompetent, in virtue of the Statute. Section 1 of the Statute reads as follows:

"Provided that the application of the loan in such manner is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom." Since there is no reference to the promotion of employment in the United Kingdom in the proposal, I submit it is incompetent.

The Chairman: It is a question of the Division taking place—that the Question be now put. It is not relative to the Resolution.

The Committee divided: Ayes, 172; Noes 88.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.*

(BY S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

II

The National College (Arts side) was started on the 1st of February 1921 by the Swarajya Sabha and owes its existence to the Non-Co-operation movement. During the course of the year it was affiliated to the Gujerat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. It now provides instruction in various departments of studies on the lines formulated and adopted by the Gujerat Vidyapith. The aim of the College is not merely to provide education to students and to open to them careers for earning an independent livelihood but to build up a body of devoted workers for the uplift of India and to suffer for her. These are the reasons why our College students are allowed to come in contact with great persons and movements existing in the nation, and these will be some of the aims which will guide our policy in the near future. Whatever walk of life our students may enter, their living faith in Swarajya and their desire to do their utmost for it would actuate their lives. Their richness would enrich their country, their strength would generate power and confidence in their fellow countrymen. They would enable India to stand up head erect amongst the nations of the earth as she did in days of yore. Even those who are poor and obscure are to be emboldened to serve her. They are to study for her sake, to train their mind and body for her service, to acquire power for her, and work and suffer for her in order that she may rejoice. For, we do believe, nay, it is our conviction, that these are the times when sacrifice of many things for one aim and one work is necessary. The youth of the country must do their duty accordingly. Those who have joined our staff, having left other occupations and chances of life to devote their lives to this institution, have done so because they hope to see in it the foundation, the nucleus of a new nation of youths who will shape their ideals of life and work to suit the essential needs of their people.

Thus it will be seen that the atmosphere we are producing is one which should lead to a noble and full self-expression in thought, word and deed. Our ideals favour the creation of a feeling of self-confidence, of power and fearlessness in our students so as to enable them to meet difficult and varying situations of political and economic life and not to be overcome by a feeling of dependence and helplessness in ordering the activities the usefulness or the even tenour of their lives.

In joining our institutions they have given up the ideas of Government service, but at the same time all other avenues of work and employment, enterprise and adventure have been opened to them. Consequently they feel they must equip themselves to suit the world of the people whose wants are numerous and have to be satisfied. Thus their mentality is changed from one of dependence to one of self-help, exertion, and communal usefulness.

We firmly believe in and therefore try to bring out the latent powers of students by putting them in touch with best minds and with the realities of their country's situation. This stimulates them to action and to sacrifice wherever and whenever necessary. Therefore the methods of life we advocate are of simplicity and not of multiplying wants and their burdens; of fearless regard for truth, and suffering necessary for its practice and realisation; of toleration of other's views in religious and social matters; and of service and help to the sick and suffering and even to the weak and wicked.

To put it in brief our aim is to rationalise their minds by intellectual education, to emotionalise their higher feelings of patriotism by suffering and social service, and thus to nationalise them for our country's advance.

We know that our work is gigantic, that our means are limited and based on voluntary help and not compulsory taxation and attendance, that resistance to it is strong and organised, but our faith is great, and our courage correspondingly high. The belief that our regeneration could only come from outside has left us. We have given up our mood of apathy and despair. We know no other nation is going to take us by the hand and lift us up. We have to do everything for ourselves. As long as our ideals are great and forceful, our activities will be great and creative, and we shall never hesitate to follow what we believe and to suffer for our beliefs. We do not want to be shadows of somebody because that somebody happens to be in power. We want to develop our own centres of culture, work and organisation.

We ask those who wish well of us not to measure our strength by the number of institutions and students we have but by the indomitable will and tenacity of feeling and purpose in the hearts of those who are directing and working this resolution to reach our goal of Swarajya and greatness. So long as there are a few who have the courage of their faith, so long as there are even a few who are prepared to proclaim their faith and to live it, there is no fear of the final success of our struggle.

We have just started our work. It has to be developed. Time will bring perfection.

*The first article appeared on Dec. 7.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, January 4.)

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. C. R. Watkins, C.I.E., resigned.

Lieutenant F. G. Steinhoff, I.M.D., to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, with attached duties, from the forenoon of 1st November, 1922, till the date of his relief by Captain J. G. Williams, I.M.D.

Captain J. G. Williams, I.M.D., to be Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, with attached duties, vice Captain G. F. Andeen, I.M.D.

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CAN BE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Press

FOR YOUR
STOMACH TROUBLES

for pains after eating, flatulence, acidity, headaches, heartburn, biliousness, or constipation, no remedy is so sure, so rapid, or so well recommended as Mother Seigel's Syrup. As a family remedy, with a sound reputation for never-failing efficiency, it has no serious rival in the regard of countless thousands of people who owe their good health to its regular use.

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Mother Seigel's Syrup possesses in a remarkable degree the power to tone, strengthen, and regulate the action of the digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels—and is still, after nearly fifty years' testing, the best known and most successful remedy for indigestion, and the many distressing ailments which are traceable to a weak or disordered condition of these important organs. Test it yourself.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.
The s s "Moldavia" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Public Meeting of D. Ward voters re. Municipal elections, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m., Mrs. Gokhalay to preside.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.
Bombay Races: 6th Extra Meeting.
S S "Mantua" with mails of the 21st ulto. expected to arrive at 2 p.m.
Principal Tannan's lecture on "the present Exchange Muddle, Sydenham Clege of Commerce, 3-45 p.m., Prof. Chablani to preside.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. [H. M.	D R
Punjab Mail	17 9	12 3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	14 3
Madras Mail	8 40	21 2
Poona Mail	11 40	14 4
Inter & Ord, Poona Express	12 15	14 1
Poona Express	19 50	7 5
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	23
Mixed P Fast assenger	21 40	9 1

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr, H. M.	De H.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 2
Delhi Express	6 30	20 2
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 3
Express	21 40	7

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

GHISTA—Bai Seerinbai, daughter of Homjibhai, son of late Mr. Nusserwanji Franji Ghista (of Menesse and Company, Auctioneers) and wife of Bapuji Aderji Khajotia, died Thursday morning. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (S.T.) from Shivlal Motilal Mansions, opposite Byculla Club, corner of Lakdi Bridge.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the G.I.P. Ry. Regt., A.F. (India) will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand today (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

DR. EINSTEIN AND BOMBAY.

In answer to the invitation of the University of Bombay to Dr. Einstein to visit Bombay and deliver a course of lectures, he has written regretting that he is unable to visit India for want of time.

SANITATION ROUND.

The Sanitation Department N. D. of the Social Service League, Bombay have arranged their 9th Sanitation Round tomorrow (Saturday). The party will start from the Bombay Working Men's Institute Elphinstone Road, Parel at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and will visit certain insanitary places in the E Ward.

NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the Nayar Samaj, Bombay will be held in the Vanitha Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday the 7th instant, to consider the desirability of forming a Nayar Co-operative Hostel in Bombay. All members are requested to attend.

CONVERSION TO HINDUISM.

Miss Esther Houlton (age 18) who was a born Christian, renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. Her new name is Rajkumari Devi. She was converted by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on 2nd January 1923 in the presence of members and friends. Mr. L. B. Raje acted as Acharya and Mr. S. B. Vaidya as Fire-warden.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s s "Taroba" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 10th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

With the exception of the dyeing, bleaching, and finishing departments all the other departments of the Madhawji Dharamsi Mills were closed on Thursday. The management had posted a notice informing strikers to resume work by Monday (last) or they would forfeit their claim on bonus and they were also informed to receive their wages of the past month by the 3rd instant but until Thursday no body had turned up to receive their wages.

INSTITUTION FOR MARRIED INDIAN LADIES.

The Institution reopens on the 8th instant. Unmarried ladies, grown up girls and widows, of all communities are also admitted. Hours are from 1 to 3-30 p.m. It is recognised by Government. Two examinations are held in a year. It is an English teaching school and teaches up to the Cambridge course. Home Hygiene, Nursing, needlework (fancy and plain) also cutting, music vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting are taught. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Nikambe, Janmashtami House, Khetwadi Main Road.

"A WORD TO VOTERS."

Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, in the course of a manifesto, headed "A Word to Voters" says: Hitherto it was the privilege of rich persons and persons of rank to sit in the Municipal Corporation. The extension of franchise to those who pay ten rupees rent means that any capable man irrespective of his rank and riches who has got the heart and soul to serve the public can offer himself as a candidate. It is however for you, voters, to prove what this franchise really means.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

PUBLIC MEETING OF D. WARD VOTERS.

A public meeting of the voters of "D" Ward, (Girgaon) will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, today (Friday at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Avantikaba Gokhalay, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Messrs. K.F. Nariman, N.H. Belgaumwala, and others will speak on the ensuing Municipal elections.

KARNATAK LADIES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Akila Karnatak Sangha a meeting of the Karnatak ladies of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at Sarswat Buildings Gamdevi at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Palbidri and Golikere will address the meeting on "The Gaya Congress and the task before us". All Karnatak ladies of the city are requested to attend.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

POST-GRADUAT LECTURES ON PSYCHOLOGY.

Prof. Damle's next two Post-Graduate Lectures on Psychology will be delivered on the 6th and 8th instant at 4 p.m. in the Elphinstone College Sanskrit Class Room No. 48.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ESPLANADE MAIDAN ROBBERY CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Simmons charged (1) Gulam Mahomed Noordin (2) Manilal Nanalal (3) Guloo Haji (4) Haziz Abdul Hafiz and (5) Shaikh Haidar Peermahomed with robbing Miss K. St. Martin of Rs. 50-10-0 on the 18th December last at the Esplanade Maidan the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced accused No. 1 to six months rigorous imprisonment, No. 2 to receive six stripes on his hand by way of school discipline, No. 3 to 15 months rigorous imprisonment in view of his two previous convictions No. 4 to one years' rigorous imprisonment as he admitted two previous convictions, and No. 5 to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Abdulla Khan Ameerudin, a watchman, in the service of the City Improvement Trust residing at Wylli Street reports to the police that on Wednesday evening he locked his room and went out. On his return he found his door open and found currency notes, soverigns and jewellery valued at Rs. 1438 missing.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

On Friday last Jankibai (20) wife of a police constable, residing with her husband at Dongri, was standing on a box to get some tobacco when the flame from a brass lamp, which was close to the box set fire to her saree. As she suffered from serious burns she was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died.

The Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Jankibai and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The twenty-first annual gathering of the above League was celebrated on Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at the Prarthana Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

A resolution expressing its sincere thanks and congratulations to the electors of the Seven-Oaks for having re-elected as their representative to the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Bennett was passed.

The following are the extracts from the League's annual report read by Mr. V. N. Naik:—

In presenting this report for your knowledge it is not necessary to refer once again to the aims and objects of the League. They are, by this time, well known to all those who are interested in its work. As its motto "Excelsior" implies it strives for the moral and social uplift of its members. It appeals especially to the young, and among them boys and girls, to shape their lives according to a high and broad minded standard of duty. Its primary aim is to seek for unity and friendship among those who are kept apart by differences of caste, creed or colour. And this it achieves by utilising as many occasions as it finds to bring men and women of different nationalities together for the exchange of views and for the improvement of social relations and the fostering among them a spirit of mutual good understanding.

The League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian in its character and aims. It welcomes all who share its broad views to come and co-operate for the growth of friendship, pudity and love among all. Starting with this ideal the League has worked on a very humble plan, during the period of 21 years with no small success.

To come now to the specific items of the work during the year under review, mention must be first made of the Mother's Day celebration held in September on the Pithori Amavasya Day.

Under the auspices of the League's "Mahila Mandal" a lecture series was arranged for the enlightenment and instruction of our sisters. Nine Indian lady graduates delivered prepared discourse on each successive Saturday during the months of February and March.

As usual the League distributed tracts on moral and social topics among the masses both in English and Marathi.

FRESH-AIR EXCURSION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay a Fresh Air Excursion of its four Urdu Night Schools: (1) Bhownagari Mohalla, (2) New Nagpada, (3) Tank Bunder and (4) Bai Dahibai Pragji Thackersey Moolji Night School, Madanpura, was taken to the Casumally Jeerazbhoy Khoja Sanatorium, Bandra, on Monday last. The excursionists numbering about 130, after taking light refreshments at their respective schools, assembled at Grant Road Station from where they proceeded to Bandra at 9-45 a.m. Their noon meal was cooked for them in the compound of the Sanatorium. Besides enjoying the sea breeze and the garden scenery they saw with delight the Catholic Church called "Mot Mawli" up the hill there, after their dinner and evening tea at the sea shore. Short speeches in Urdu on the benefits of such excursions and the places visited and the scenes enjoyed by them were made. On their way back to Station they were shown the Darga. The trip was a very successful. The party returned to their homes at 10 p.m. after enjoying a bright holiday. The League's thanks are due to the Sanatorium authorities for the kind courtesy and the facilities which the excursionists had at the place.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK,

Standing rabi crops were in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Rabi sowing is generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind and Deccan. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of foodgrains show tendency to fall in parts. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follow:—

	Percentage below normal.
S'nd	3 to 66
Gujarat	1 to 39
Konkan	26 to 41
Deccan	11 to 42
Karnatak	14 to 15

THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., per cent per annum was paid for the half to audit, including the sum of Rs. 70,286-13-1 brought forward amounts to Rs. 6,97,020-11-4.

An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 pen cent per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1922, which absorbed Rs. 2,10,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1922 at the rate of 16 per cent p.a. (making in all 15 per cent for the year) and to transfer to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,50,000 increasing that fund to Rs. 19,50,000.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one Shilling four and one-eigth Pence and Demand Bills one Shilling four and five thirty-two pence on January 4th.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN TRAM FARES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Whether there should be an increase in Tramway fares or not, I leave to persons more competent than myself to decide. In case an increase is allowed, the Tramway Company should be asked to do two things for the benefit of the public:—

In the first place,—a passenger should be allowed to change the car at any station he likes, provided that he changes the car only once, and a direct car goes from that station to his destination. That is to say, if a person sits in a car at Museum and wants to go to Grant Road in a car going via Kalbadevi, he should be given the option of changing either at Bori Bunder or at Null Bazar according to his convenience.

In the second place, the transfer ticket should be made available for the whole day and not for one hour only as is the case at present.—Yours, etc.

A. R. R. S.

4-1-23.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"SMILESTONES."

The "Smilestones" are still maintaining the excellent impression they created on Saturday last at their opening show, and they are still playing to good houses at the Excelsior Theatre. The second programme is every bit as bright and entertaining as the first. The "Smilestones grand guignol "Rat Poison" was very amusing, as also was "The Strong Silent Man" a witty skit on the various novels of Miss Ethel M. Dell. Of the quartelles "Lotus" was prettily arranged and harmonised. The concerted number "Catching Up" was a laughable piece of fooling and the burlesque "Meetings" was productive of much merriment. Mr. Eddie Garr won a double encore with his song "Wonderful World," his humourous patter and impromptu gags. Miss Alice May and Mr. Clayton Robbins, with song and dance, were greatly appreciated while Mr. Frank Penrose showed us that, in addition to being somewhat of a contortionist at the piano, he is also master of the piccolo on which instrument he treated us to a fine solo. Miss Enid Marshall, Miss Olga Grey, Miss Marie Vivian, Miss Jean Robertson, Mr. George Ricarde and Mr. Gordon Denby, with song, dance and dialogue all contributed their quota towards the success of the evening. Mr. Eddie Garr promises a third complete change of programme to-night which will well be worth a visit.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

A RISE OF NEARLY ONE POINT.

All articles ... 61 per cent.
Food only ... 57 per cent.

The Labour Office estimates that in December 1922 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was nearly one point above the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was about 160 in November and 161 in December. The general index is 17 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, and nearly 7 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921. The cost of living index for December 1922 is, as will be seen below, considerably below the level of December 1919, 1920 and 1921.

A FALL IN FOOD GRAINS.

In comparison with the previous month, there was a slight rise in the retail prices of food articles owing not to a rise in food-grains, but to a seasonal rise in potatoes and onions. With the exception of turdal which rose by 2 points, and gram which remained stationary all food-grains declined, bajri falling by no less than 34 points, jowari by 3 points, and wheat and rice each by 2 points. There was no change in the price of sugar (raw and refined) salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghee and Cocoanut oil. There was a noticeable rise of about 34 per cent. in the prices of both potatoes and onions.

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Bombay industrial classes there is no fall in the rents paid by them.

A full explanation of the scope an dmethod of compilation of the index number was published in the "Labour Gazette" for September 1921.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Editor has received from Mr. H. S. Patker Rs. 10 and from Mr. Abdur Razak Haji Rahimtoola Rs. 5 for the above.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Dr. P. C. Roy arrived at Santahar on Saturday and held a conference of the leading workers of the Committee on Sunday. The present financial situation and the working of the future programmme were discussed. The responsible officers of whom about twenty-five were present were unanimously of opinion that relief work should not be discontinued with the finishing of distribution of blankets and of Hut construction. There are large areas where the cultivators have got no crop. In some places the poor are already on the verge of starvation. Dr. Roy thanked the workers for their zeal and pointed out the difficulties of sustained work for a further period most of the officers promised to stay on and were determined not to leave the sufferers to their fate, after having seen them and knowing that deaths are sure to occur with the cessation of relief work. In the afternoon Dr. Roy visited the Akkelpur Centre and saw the place where the first big railway breach occurred. He also visited the Sonamukhi Centre and passed through several devastated villages and returned to Santahar at night. On Monday he will visit Solegachhi and Ataikula Centres in Rajshahi district and will proceed down the river Atrai where he will visit the relief centres on either side of the river and pass through Gurudaspur to the Chalan Beel and after inspection of the affected area in Pabna will take train at Bhangura on the Sirajganj line. Dr. Roy will cover an area of nearly 150 miles by boat and will be able to gather personal knowledge of the vast tract now threatened with famine. Dr. Roy will be accompanied by the chief officers, Dr. Indra Narayan Sen Gupta, Babu Sauibh Chafdra, Das Gupta and several others.

MULSHI SATYGRAHIS.

11 SENTENCED TO VARYING TERMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 4.

Eleven Mulshi Satyagrahis offered *Satyagraha* on January 1st. Work was stopped for one hour. The Satyagrahis arrested were taken to Powd. Ten of them got rigorous imprisonment from two to four months, and the last got three months' simple imprisonment.

The next date of *Satyagraha* is fixed for January 8th.

"THE CHRONICLE" AND SOME CRITICS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The mentality of your critics can only be explained on the basis that they, like old fossils, belong to an order of things that is fast disappearing. There did exist in this country a class of self-sufficient politicians to whom India meant Hindu India and Congress a purely Hindu organisation. They looked upon the Muslim element in the country as something of an evil that was clogging the progress of the country. These gentry had learnt their alpha and omega in politics from the West. Bargain and barter was part and parcel of their diplomatic game. According to these oligarchic leaders of thought the country had gone wrong since the Congress took the lead in the matter of the Khilafat. Thanks to the Mahatma who finally jettisoned this class of pseudo-politicians from their responsible position as leaders of the country. It is a pity how ill they understand the term nation in spite of their chanting it in season and out of season. Nation is a body politic not far different physiologically from a human body. For a nation to be an organic whole it is necessary that it should identify itself with every section of the population just as the whole of the human body will ache and feel the pain if only a limb of it is hurt and all the other limbs will be actively employed in helping and relieving it. What is life and death to a part of the nation ought to be life and death to the whole, death being preferable to crippled existence. Happily such a consummation is in sight as is obvious from the proceedings at Gaya. But that is not enough. Much by way of real inter-communal unity has got to be achieved before we claim, before the bar of world opinion, the proud title of a nation. The presence of die-hards in the country like the critics of "Bombay Chronicle" should only spur us on to action with redoubled energy.—Yours, etc.,

N. EHWAJA.

Hornby Road,
Anjuman-i-Islam,
Jan. 2.

GLIDING FLIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Paris.—A remakable feat of remaining in air hundred minutes in an ordinary aeroplane with the engine shut off by utilising aerial currents has been accomplished by French Lieutenant Thoret according to a telegram from Biskra in Algeria.—Reuter.

Pris.—Thoret subsequently made another gliding flight of seven hours which is stated to be the world's record. He used an ordinary unadapted army machine and was carrying an additional weight of two hundred kilos.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The jute shares opened firmer this morning with Clive and Howrah taking up most attention of the bazar operators. The Orients however, were on offer at about rupees ten under the last quotation and other stocks dealt in did not show any material alteration. cotton displayed no activity and the prices were the same as the previous day's levels. The coal section did not exhibit any appreciable change in tone with the exception of Burrakur and New Beerbhoom but the sellers ideas were higher. The tea and miscellaneous groups call for no social comment. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds (1926) 100/2, do (1927) 99/12.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 144.

Cotton:—Dunbar 287, Kesoram 9/4.

Jute:—Anglo India 378, Auckland 183, Bally 200, Belvedere 422/8, Benjamin 5/2, Discount, Clive 36/8, Dalhousie 362, Howrah 44/8, Kankinarrah 488, Lansdowne 312, Reliance 48/5, Standard 382, Waverley 10/6.

Coal:—Baraboni 17/4, Burrakur 36, South Karanpura 11/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bisra Stone and Lime 40, C. P. Cement 2/10, Bengal Lead Mills 4/2, Indian Iron and Steel 49, Marshalls India Ltd. 6/2, Hooghly Flour 33/4, British India Corporation 8/4, Indian Glace Kide re 1, Walford Transport 1/8, British Ceylon Corporation 4/12, Bengal Timber Trading 222, Assam Sugar 12, Pioneer Sugar 2.

Tea:—Baradighi Tea 305, Bishnauth 17/8, Namnurmadi pref. 13/8.

The exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and one-eighth pence and the demand bills one shilling four and five thirty-two pence.

"YOUNG INDIA."

The manager of "Young India" wires from Ahmedabad:—

There will be no issue of "Young India" this week. Hope to give double issue on the 11th instant.

A Rangoon, message of January 4th states: His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler attended a garden party given in his honour by H. H. the Aga Khan at his lakeside residence this afternoon. The grounds were beautifully decorated and a cinema show of the Prince of Wales' arrival and that of His Excellency was exhibited. There was, also, a splendid display of fireworks. The Governor had again a remarkably enthusiastic reception from those who attended the garden party.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday, 6th January.)

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Carborundum 9-7, Brixworth 9-6, Brendan 9-4, Entailed 9-0, Love Glass 8-2, Red Cross Boy 8-2, White Week 8-2, Archer 8-0, Blackwater 7-8, Traceable 7-7.

Top weight not accepting, weights have been raised 7 lbs.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Nicety 9-4, Joy Girl 9-0, Canterbury Lamb 8-10, Belvedere 8-8, Catchup 8-8, Zea 8-6, Viola 8-3, Volsure 8-3, Mimi 8-1, Huon River 7-12, Allensmore 7-7, Lover True 7-6, Belle Syme 7-5, Golden Fancy 7-4, Troilus 7-3, Coryste 7-0.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Antic 9-12, Rakings 9-9, Millmount 9-4, First Grade 9-3, Reciprocity 8-12, Mirabelle 8-11, Roi Grison 8-11, Aborigine 8-9, Quiver 8-6, Bohea 8-6, Laranja 8-3, Elsewise 8-1, Golden Gleam 7-13.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Grande Place 9-10, Ramadan 9-9, King of the Ring 9-9 Knight of Clonmel 9-0, Glass Rock 8-12, Etheldene 8-11, Eccleston 8-11, Mandarine 8-4, Somali 8-4, Lomo 8-0, The Minx 8-0, Charles William 7-11, Cheery Girl 7-6, The Lily 7-2.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dartmoor 9-10, Khundi 9-9, Resident 9-8, Mandil 9-3, Kooleb 8-13, Cummer 8-7, Towfik 8-0, Centry 8-0, Summerton 7-12, March Along 7-10, Desert Flower 7-9, Arthur 7-9, Adar 7-7, Sannayet 7-5.

THE MODERATE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Wooral 8-7, Braganza 8-10, Milk Maid 8-10, Margaret Joyce 9-10, Canterbury Lamb 9-10, Tarvie 9-3, Daphnis 8-10, Voltage 7-9, Mist 9-10, Murmansk 9-10, Nicety 9-8, and Miss Evans 9-5.

THE NOVICE PLATE Divn. I—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Master Bill 8-5, Parhan 8-8, Moombara 8-13, Gosub 8-8, Last Ball 8-9, Merrily 8-8, Grey Silk 8-8, Gailan 8-13, Scotch 8-13, Safety 8-9, Novelty 8-13, Taj Mahal 8-8, Lisbon 8-4, Zinb 8-13, Neptune 8-4, Pasha 9-3, Pride of Basra 8-9, and Kalib 8-4.

THE NOVICE PLATE Divn. II.

Munwar 8-4, Mustarak 8-9, Muzer 8-9, Zaid 8-9, No Limit 8-13, Eed 8-8, Good Night 8-9, Mujbil 8-8, Azambush 8-13, Silver Thread 8-9, Eshel 8-13, Rashid 8-13, Jamshir 8-8, Cable 9-2, Glad Tidings 8-8, Mudkhul 8-12, Trabliss 8-13 and Favourite 8-13.

TSE NOVICE PLATE Divn. III.

Kamalbeg 8-13, Isfoog 8-4, Lucky Prince 8-9, My Luck 8-8, Don't Care 8-8, Cock Eye 8-13, Murheb 8-4, Peshawar 8-13, Silver Cloud 8-9, Security 8-8 Ornament 8-8, Zaphir 8-8, Hahab 9-3, Nadir Shah 8-8, Arman 8-13, Mahir 8-4, Ariel Mail 8-9, and Nafa 8-4.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Divide 9-4, Dorama 9-0, Pretty Girl 8-13, Pompano 8-12, Lhasa 8-12, Chummy 8-11, Lenny 8-10, Redcot 8-8, Whispering 8-9, Prague 8-8, Ardfern 8-8, Golden Square 8-6, Hungary 8-4, Jack 8-2, Tomboy 7-12, Staples 7-10, Tete Montee 7-6.

KIOSK PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Ragazzo 9-8, Bouillotte 9-4, Stamford 9-2, Broadford 9-0, Rosey Thread 9-0, William Allenby 8-13, Royal Sign 8-11, Eudorette 8-10, Maeldune 8-9, Prince Roy 8-8, Sir Vagrant 8-7, Espousal 8-7, Abajala 8-6 Jaunt 8-5, Curator 8-5, Going up 8-3, Mudeford Rex 8-3, Double Win 8-3, Louvasia 8 3, Lace 8-2, Star of India 8-0, Patsy 7-13, Little Trout 7-13, Nurse Bobs 7-12, Too Tired 7-12.

KIOSK PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Caring 9-1, Illas Fancy 8-13, Galley Law 8-12, Still Better 8-12 Bruny 8-11, Dori 8-10, Cylla 8-10, Gold Reef 8-10, China Doll 8-9, Bepoo Star 8-8, Shrullen 8-7, Anzio 8-5, Battle of the Boyne 8-5, Savvy 8-4, Luana 8-4, Cockle Shell 8-3, Lily of the Villey 8-3, Aplook 8-3, Lady Victorine 8-3, Barsen 8-3, Cynosurus 8.3, Eagles Way 8-2, Ulster Maid 8-1, Demon 8-0, Mary Lamb 8-0, Hakgalla 8-0.

KIOSK PLATE Divn. III—7 furlongs.

Winning Way 9-0 Paragua 9-0, Madame Dixie 8-13, Flying Fow 8-12 Torchlight 8-12 Norma Stoker 8-11, Saltpetre 8-10 Polignac 8-10, Polly Hopkins 8-9, Black Jess 8-9, Moonflower 8-9, Wild woman 8-8, Bachelor's Vanity 8-6, Verland Rose 8-5, Scotch Jewel 8-5, Fire fay 8-5, Sherwood Belle 8-4, Game Ball 8-3, Lordship 8-3, Back her 8-1, Duncraye 8-1, Gonne 8-0, Ghatty Tales 7-13, Mercury 7-12, Roxa 7-11.

RAGETIV ZOO PLATE Divn. I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Roidock 9-0, Golden Treasure 8-13, Cymerald 8-13, Blaze 8-11, Hurdy Gurdy 8-10, Black Pater 8-10, Charmio 8-10, Tiepin 8-9, Binfield Grove 8-8, Aughnacloy 8-8, Chauntress 8-8, Sack the Lot 8-8, Shan Junior 8.8, War Rations 8-7, Fife 8-7, Second Sight 8-7, Maharani 8-7, Ethelwynne 8-6, Sarfaraz 8-6, Geisha Girl 8-6, Ballyanxious 8-4, Rose Lyddia 8-4, Volage pet 8-4, Tanyum 8-4, Heroic 8-3, Dynamo 8-3, Mint Park 8-2, Daily Bread 11 8-11 sage 8-1.

ZOO PLATE Divn. II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Gavrelle 9-2, Ozorina 9-1, Fine times 8-11, Maybole 8-11, Bluster 8-10, Deva's Vale 8-10, Summer's Hope 8-9, Jazz Band 8-9, Barbary 8-9, Mignonette 8-9, Pauvrett 8-7, Burma 8-7, Valentine's Moon 8-7, Warrior Queen 8-6, Pommery 8-6, Lough Corrib 8-5, Okeh 8-4, Fair Deal 8-4, Stepaside 8-3, Chert 8-3, More Trouble 8-3, Revue 8-2 Hilda A 8-2, May Morn 8-2, Dara Bay 8-1, Speedomete 8-0, Aldford Hall 8-0, Scindia 8-0, Gap 7-13.

ZOO PLATE Divn. II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Glen Lusset 9-3 Leading Girl 9-2, Buff Mail 9-0, Sunday 9-0, White Poppy 9-0, Reconquista 8-12, Isaac 8-11, Squeers 8-10, Smoke Wreath 8-10, Advisor 8-9, P. M. 8-8, Latt Spot 8-8, Bill 8-8, P.P.C. 8-4, Spanish Chestnut 8-3 Broken Heart 8-2 La Duse 8-2, My Motto 8-2, Lindum 8-2, Cylarity 8-1, one too much 8-0, Highland Lassie 7-13, Galoshe 7-4, B shrp 7-4, Urmila 7-0 Xylophagus 7-0 Vanira 7-0, Cheeky 7-0.

POONA OPEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

The Tournaments will be open to all teams belonging to sporting and educational institutions (military teams and players being excluded). But the Committee reserves the right of rejecting any entry without giving reasons. The Tournaments will commence on the 15th instant and are expected to last for a week. The matches will be played on the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana Grounds in Poona.

CRICKET AT CAPETOWN.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

In the second innings of the second test match at Capetown England are 173 for 9.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Capetown.—There were six thousand spectators assembled in perfect weather to-day for the continuation of the second Test Match. South Africa's second innings totalled 243. The great partnership between Caterall, who made seventy-six, and Taylor, sixty-eight, produced runs for 155 the second wicket, but the remaining batsmen failed against fine bowling. Macaulay took five wickets for sixty-four runs and Kennedy four for fifty-eight. England went in for the second time and scored eighty-six for six, this most sensational collapse being due to the magnificent bowling of Hall, whose present analysis is five wickets for 36. The fielding of South Africans was excellent. The play closed for the day amid demonstrations of wildest enthusiasm.—Reuter.

S S Jedda[illegible]
S S Barp[illegible]
S S Sa[illegible]
The follow[illegible]
clearances:—
S S Boyl[illegible]
S S Versov[illegible]
S S Treneg[illegible]
S S British S[illegible]
The following v[illegible]
S S Chupra for A[illegible]
S S Moldeira for [illegible]
S S Barjona for Pe[illegible]
S S Yeddo for Calcu[illegible]
S S Yedda—The W and [illegible]'s steamer Yeddah 2471 tons [illegible]rssell arrived in harbour yesterda[illegible]thenburd with a general cargo.

S S Barjorn—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjorn 1408 tons Capain F A Grace arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Boyne—The B I S N Company's steamer Boyne 2771 tons Captain T C Daniel will sail for Calcutta today with a general cargo.

S S Versova—The B I S N Company's steamer Versova 1957 tons Captain D C Fitzherbert will sail today for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Treneglos—The B I S N Company's steamer Treneglos 2766 tons Captain S. Richards will sail today for London with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY January, 4 1923.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

10 Jaroba 3637 Africa 10-1, M M and Co.
1 Chakrafa 3602 8/1 M M & Co.
7 Castalia (s) 4,083 tons, Liverpool 6-1, Agent, Graham and Co.
8 Mirzapore 4135 Hamburg 7-1 Italiana.
9 Capodimote 3544, Genoa, 10/1 M Italiana.
10 &11 C Manchester 3566 Liverpool 6-1 KN&Co
13 Egremont 5256 N York 5/1 Vol. Bros.
14 Treneylos 3702, N.F. N.F. 4-1, M. M. & Co.
15 Zamera 2350 Dunkirk 5/1 T M and Co.
3 Barenfels 4679 Karachi 15/1 Graham.
4 Banca 3794 Kobe 14-1 M M & Co.
12 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 15/1 Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 cl. Buchanan 3286 Madras 5-1, Finlay and C.
1 Java Maru 2885 Kobe N F O S Kaisha.
7 Bahadur 2936 N. F. A. H. T. M.
8 Nagato Maru 4325 Japan 12/1 N Y Kaisha.
6 Orna 2997 N F N F M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C & R Cl, Mackinnon 3049 N F N F
5 Gambada 3252 Rangoon 6/1 M M & Co.
C & R Cl, Mackinnon 3049 Madras N F JF&Co
D& E Twickenham 2991, Hull —S S SN Coy.
F Urlama 284 Karachi K/1 M M & Co.

IMPORT.

Jan. 4.

S S Clan Mackinons from Manchester Agents James Finlay—300 bales cottons, 368 cases cottons 53 bales cotton yarn, 80 cases cotton yarn, 20 bales fents, 115 cases yarn cotton, 15 cases white cotton, 15 truses cotton rope, 10 coils cotton rope, 16 bales paper, 25 bales bleaching pase 22 cases toilet soap, 46 bdls lubricating oil 225 bdles pine boards 200 bales old news paper.

From Glasgow—22 cases dyed cotton, 5 bales dyed cotton yarn 11 bales grey cotton yarn 880 cases whiskey 30 cases wine 30 cases rum 178 bdls coal pitch 57 bdls coal tar 50 runlets coal tar 100 drums turpentine, 300 bgs fire clay 100 casks red lead, 60 bales paper 170 bales old news paper, 6000 agie bricks.

From Liverpool—5 cases wolens 8 bales cotton 14 cases cotton, 48 cases yarn 48 cases yarn, 10 cases cotton yarn, 3 case cotton oil cloth, 1556 baxes soap common 225 cases soap common, 23 cases toilet soap 19 packs cotton rope 60 cases cement, 874 casks china clay, 48 bales paper 13 cases tobacco 46 cases cigarettes 471 kegs paint 10 drums green paint 150 drums oil, 80 cases colour 54 cases bobbins.

S S Curada from Australia Agents B I S N from Brisbrane—56 no 2 horses, 2 cows.

From Western—245 nos horses.
From New Castle—4472 tons coal.
From Melbourne—40 kegs M Yallyow.
From Sydney—94 pipes yallow. 422 cases jams.

EXPORT.

Jan. 4.

S S Castalia for Liverpcol—8 bales Ind wool raw M Shariff, 47 bales Ind. wool raw David Nsoon 30 bales Ind. wool raw C Ramsarup.

For Marseilles—100 cwt groundnut Volkart Bros. 55 bales Ind. cotton raw K Dexchand.

S S Treneglos for London 1500 cwt myrobolums Kalyandas Bros.

for Hamburg—2870 cwt Ind. maize Rally Bros 3966 cwtw Ind. cotton seed Rally Bros.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool—120 bales Ind. cotton FP F F Campbell, 100 bales Ind. cotton raw T M MKaisha, 343 cwt myrabolums C Jivanlal.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—1000 tons manganese ore James Finlay.

S S Twickenham for Hull—1000 cwt cotton seed Strauss.

For Dunkirk—200 tons manganese ore Bames Finlay.

S S Sunbank for Hull—6500 cwt cotton seed Rally Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Barcelona—50 bales Ind cotton F S F F Campbll, 100 bales Ind. cotton raw G K KaishQa.

For Hamburg—110 bales Ind. cotton raw K H Kayani.

S S A N Nocholas for Havre 110 bales Ind. cotton F.P. F F Cambell, 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros. 500 cwt myrabolums B Danjee.

For Ghent 224 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros, 784 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S Chapra for Antwerp—2500 tons manganese ore King King and Co, 100 bales hemp V Vishnoo.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg—560 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha, 220 Ind.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 5, 1923.

A FUTILE APPEAL.

In the course of a letter to a contemporary Mr. M. A. Jinnah asks a most pertinent question: "By whom is the Government of India really backed up and supported? Which section of the Indian public approves of its policy?" Mr. Jinnah in fact goes to the root of the Indian problem, which is ignored by critics like the "Times of India" who deem fit to denounce the Congress and the Non-Cooperators at every opportunity. We do not agree with all that Mr. Jinnah says, but the answer he himself gives to the question raised by him sums up almost all that can be said to justify the existence of the Non-Cooperation movement. He says: "There may be toleration, indifference and lukewarm support. It may be due to helplessness, despair or as a choice of lesser evil. Lord Reading himself feels that his Government is run on the principle of minority and not majority; of course, with this difference that the Statute gives it the emergency powers and no amount of adverse votes in the legislature can defeat or turn out the Executive. Is it possible for any Government to continue in this manner, when India is advancing by leaps and bounds? How is it possible for any one to win the support of the intelligentzia of India? Has the legislature the power to carry its will? Can the representatives declare a definite policy or programme of administration which they can carry out or give effect to? *Is it possible to win the support of any intelligent man by merely telling him that we must work the reforms*"? (The italics are ours.) The last sentence is specially significant as an illuminating commentary on the work of the National Liberal Federation at Nagpur.

The Liberals accepted the "Reforms" and set to work them in spite of the verdict of the overwhelming majority of their countrymen that they were a sham and a delusion. They continued to remain in a fool's paradise even after disillusionment came. They humbly pocketed the affront given to them by the ex-Premier's bluster. Lord Cheimsford, while inaugurating the new era, boasted that autocracy in the administration of the country was doomed. The Liberals gratefully accepted the assurance. It was not long before they discovered how empty and false the assurance was. The presidential address of Mr. Sastri and the resolutions passed by the Liberal Conference tell the mournful tale of their disillusionment and humiliation. And self-respecting Liberal should find the cup of his humiliation full to overflowing as a result of the announcement just made that Lord Peel has, in spite of the opposition of the Liberals, decided, evidently over the head even of the Government of India, to appoint a Royal Commission with a view still more to brighten the prospects of the Services. But does the consideration of self-respect still weigh with the Liberals? There may be a section of the people whose toleration of, indifference to, or lukewarm support of, the policy of the Government of India may be due, as Mr. Jinnah says, to helplessness, despair, or a choice of lesser evil. But the support of the Liberals, in spite of disillusionment and humiliation, is due to an obstinate, if not invertebrate, refusal to accept the logic of facts and to recognise their own mistaken judgment of the possibility of the "Reforms." They are called by those, who now find it convenient to applaud their credulity, to a "stern fight at the polls." To what end? Let Mr. Jinnah answer. "But may I ask when they get to the polls what are they going to promise to the electorates? To what policy and programme will they pledge themselves and if returned in a majority will they be able to carry out their promises? Do the reformed Councils, specially the Assembly, give any scope for putting into effect what they promise as the elected representatives or what the electorates may desire? If not, would not this 'stern fight at the polls' be a sham one?"

The remedy that Mr. Jinnah himself suggests is that the next move should come from Government themselves who should show that "they are really and truly responsive to the opinions of the better mind of India." If the Government fail to do so, "no kind of Liberal Federation nor any amount of Moderate leaders without followers, can carry the electorates or the people with them." "Thousands in jail and thirty thousand people at Gaya," Mr. Jinnah concludes, "are a sufficient proof of how wide the gulf is." The practical shape that Government move should take is not clearly indicated by Mr. Jinnah nor does he state who are those who compose the "better mind of India." He asks "if there is no chance for a second State pronouncement from Delhi, Simla or Whitehall or still better some immediate action before further and more bitterness is roused in the country and the situation made worse than ever." Mr. Jinnah, as one of the principal coveners of the Bombay Conference, knows full well what reception the resolutions of that Conference met at the hands of Lord Reading and his Government. That the Government, who unceremoniously rejected the proposals of the Conference, have not mended their ways since, is evident from Mr. Jinnah's letter and his pregnant sentence: "Thousands in jail and thirty thousand people at Gaya are a sufficient proof of how wide the gulf is." Has Mr. Jinnah taken into account the all-important fact that the Government may refuse to make a move towards reconciliation with the people and what is it that he would ask the people to do in case of such refusal, especially as he admits that it is not "possible for Government to win the support of an intelligent man by merely telling him that we must work the reforms"? Would he ask them to take up an attitude of toleration of, indifference to, or lukewarm support of Government, prompted by "helplessness, despair or a choice of the lesser evil?" No. The Indian people are not helpless; they have not despaired and they will not accept any evil, lesser or greater. They are determined to help themselves and realise their destiny. They are earnest in their resolution to evolve such disciplined strength that the representatives of "the most determined people" on earth will be glad to avail themselves of any opportunity of coming to terms with them. And men like Mr. Jinnah should be with them in the thick of the struggle and not in the wilderness of pathetic faith in others.

AT THE CROSSWAYS.

France and Britain seem to have at last come definitely at the crossways. Judging from the details of the British and the French plans for solving the Reparations riddle, there is little room for the hope that a satisfactory agreement between the Allies is possible. It must be admitted, to the credit of Mr. Bonar Law's Government, that they have started with a notable departure in principle from Mr. Lloyd George's methods of tackling this question. Without beating about the bush in any way, Mr. Bonar Law has plumped for the principle of "charging what the traffic can bear" and required of Germany some £2,400 million (50 milliard gold marks), a little over the £2,000 million, which Mr. Keynes estimated three or four years ago as the limit of German ability. Without indulging in vain regrets about the waste of four years in coming to this devious solution, we may point out that the seeming excess of the demand from Germany in Mr. Law's proposals is to be set off against the probable improvement in the German position in the interval; and, if that is not quite a sufficient explanation, it may also be added that the possibility of discounting the bonds with German Banks practically reduces the German obligation to a substantially lower figure, estimated at 30 milliard marks or less if the German credit improves; and to less than 40 milliard marks—or under £2,000 million even if it does not improve. The obligations taking the form of bonds of 32 years' currency, to carry payment for the first four years at 4 p. c. interest and repayment at 2½ milliards per annum, together with a contingent additional payment from and after the eleventh year, make Germany's position much more favourable than it was under the Versailles Treaty, or any other subsequent arrangements proposed.

Just as Mr. Law's proposals are terse and business-like, based upon the easily intelligible principle of the German ability to pay, the French Government still maintains its die-hard attitude in the matter, and refuses to reduce the French share in the Reparations on any consideration. Britain desires with France that German finances should be regularised, German currency stabilised, and German credit improved. But Britain has had too bitter an experience of French chauvinism not to insist upon *a unanimous* vote for putting into effect the sanctions, not to require a fairly balanced council of supervision over German finances. And France, of course, would have none of it. We are, indeed, unable to acquiesce in the British endorsements of the experts' suggestion that the mark be stabilised at 3,500 per dollar; for that suggestion was made when there was little ground to believe the Reparations would be so drastically scaled down. It is no solution to fix the exchange rate which would still keep the German currency heavily depreciated, with always a temptation to water it still further in the interests of German commerce. Provided the Allies obtain an undertaking from Germany that no more watering would take place, since the need to do so vanishes with the grant of a long moratorium; provided also they get a stipulation that the present notes in circulation would be gradually destroyed, the actual rate of exchange may, we think, well be left to the automatic action of economic laws. Germany may possibly fix the maximum rate for conversion for notes issued between 1919 and 1922, but beyond that the recovery of exchange ought to be left to the natural laws pertaining to this department. The French proposals in this regard, besides being rigid in the extreme, are calculated to defeat the very aims to meet which these expedients have been designed. And so the Allies have come once and for all at the cross-ways.

Liberal as the British proposals must be admitted to be in regard to the Reparations, they are not quite so generous in regard to the Allied question of international debts. Mr. Law was perfectly right in pointing out that Germany was to Britain a more formidable competitor than a profitable customer; and yet if Britain scales down so substantially in Reparations, she might have withheld the affront that is implied in taking over the Allies' gold in London, and insisting upon a first charge on Reparation payments to herself. This is ill-judged and ill-timed. It is ill-judged because it will not influence the Anglo-American relations, as perhaps it is designed to do. And it is ill-timed because American opinion seems just about to veer round to a more reasonable stand-point. Just the Reparations problem could not possibly be solved without a scaling down, so there is no solution for the international debts short of a complete cancellation by all nations including America. Britain must not seek the credit of being the only solvent party paying its debts, and yet insist on part payment at the earliest from her Allies. The key of this riddle is, of course, not with Britain but with America. But if only Britain had been a little more generous America would have been simply shamed into concurrence in a plan of universal cancellation.

OIL POLITICS.

With the negotiations at the Lausanne Conference threatened with a rupture, it would be interesting to study some of the more material factors that have been, openly or secretly, influencing the course of decisions. The oil interest has not a little to do with the attitude which the British Government have taken up against Turkey? It is well-known that both America and Britain are largely interested in the Turkish oil-wealth; and that Mr. Child's deputation to Lausanne—even as a mere observer—has at least a possibility of another pretext than that of the interests of the Christian minorities. Then there is the mission of Mr. Untermeyer, who was reported to have proceeded to Lausanne to urge upon the Conference the claims of some descendants of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid as regards oil-fields estimated to be worth £200 million. It is true the greatest American oil corporation, the Standard Oil Company, has denied some of the charges about driving a hard bargain with the Turkish owners of the oil property in question; and the British Government have also withdrawn their preposterous plea of an option from Abdul Hamid upon his oil lands. But even the policy of "an open door," as desired by America, if it is adopted in pursuance of an open or secret agreement to parcel out the oil lands in Iraq and Turkey, will not satisfy the public curiosity as to the motives behind the scenes which have been dictating or influencing the course of proceedings at Lausanne.

In this connection, the financial results of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are worth more than a passing glance. At the annual general meeting of this corporation, the chairman, Sir Charles Greenway, made no reference to the oil politics of the Lausanne Conference, despite great expectations in that regard, though he devoted quite a considerable portion of his remarks to the relations of the corporation with the Government of Persia. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has been meeting in nationalist Persian circles practically with the same criticism that foreign capital meets with in India—namely, that it leads to the draining of the material wealth of Persia for the benefit of the Company's British shareholders, the non-employment of Persians except in the lowest capacity, the entanglement of Persia in the political complications of Britain and the like. Sir Charles has met the criticism in the way familiar in India: that is to say, in the least satisfactory manner. Formed in April 1909 to work a concession granted by the then Shah of Persia, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was until 1914-15 a losing concern. In 1914 the British Admiralty placed a heavy contract for the supply of oil fuel with this company; and the British Government tried to make up what they lost in prices by gaining in profits due to a subscription of 2 million ordinary shares and 1,000 preference shares in the company. Since that date the net profits have been growing as follows:—

	net profit.
1913-14	£26,711
1917-18	£1,090,172
1918-19	£2,010,805
1919-20	£2,378,313
1920-21	£3,892,479
1921-22	£3,130,381

This pays a steady dividend of 20 per cent., by no means a poor figure, particularly when one remembers, not only the large amounts carried forward, but also the steadily increasing output from 1,106,415 tons in 1918-19 to 2,327,221 tons last year. The maximum capacity is 500,000 tons per annum, but the report states that only 2,900,000 tons will be produced this year owing to inadequate refinery capacity.

Notes of the Day

The Crisis in Kenya.

It was unfortunate in the extreme that amidst the distractions of the controversy centering round the Council-entry question the Congress could not give serious thought to the menace of the anti-Indian movement which is every day gaining strength in the British colonies. No doubt, the only effective check which the nation can give to this sinister movement will be India's attainment of Swaraj; but till that consummation is reached the nation cannot afford to shut its eyes to the sufferings of its children abroad and refuse to take up the challenge which is insolently thrown at its face by the Colonies. We look to the Working Committee of the Congress to take up in right earnest the question of countering the Colonial menace and to give the lead to the country which the Congress failed to do. We hope, whatever their differences on other questions, the leaders of the pro-change party in the Congress will heartily collaborate with the former colleagues in devising effective steps to protect the rights of Indians in the Colonies. The report from Kenya, which we publish to-day, leaves little doubt that the long-expected crisis has come. Though Reuter's message is vaguely worded, perhaps deliberately so, it is not difficult to infer from it that Indians have found themselves sadly betrayed by the local Government in the matter of franchise. It seems highly probable that either the electoral roll has just been published and the Indians find that they have no place in it, or the Indians have been definitely given to understand that the franchise is not to be conferred on them. As we pointed out the other day, the elections to the local Legislative Council are due in April next and Indians in Kenya were anxiously waiting to see if they would be enfranchised as promised last year. It appears that the promise has not been kept and exasperated at the flagrant betrayal, they have started a passive resistance movement, on the principle of "no representation no taxation."

India's Duty.

Two years ago Indians were deluded by sweet promises of future redress into agreeing to the makeshift proposals of the Kenya Government, but the latter want to perpetuate the helotry of Indians. The Colonial Office, instead of affording Indians the protection they are rightly claiming at the hands of His Majesty's Government, has been covertly as well as overtly abetting the Kenya Government in its anti-Indian campaign. When the Flag affords no protection to the rights of those who seek its shelter and when the Government of India are too supine to do anything, what else is left to a self-respecting people save that weapon of the physically weak and spiritually strong—passive resistance? If Indians in Kenya indeed resolve at their Congress to launch a non-operation movement, their countrymen here will be in duty bound to afford them all possible help and wish them God-speed in their righteous struggle. We still hope the Colonial Whites will retrace their steps from the evil course they are pursuing and prevent the clash that is bound to stir up passions on both sides and prove in many ways disastrous to the Empire.

Charity Begins At Home.

Presiding at the annual meeting for the Manchester Diocese of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Temple) made some sage observations regarding the work of the missions overseas. For long the attitude of missionary workers and their sympathisers at "Home" towards the work in view has been that of a cultivator towards the soil, who has only inert, unthinking material to handle and whose own personal conduct, as moral being, has no bearing whatsoever on the task he undertakes. But these gentlemen are gradually coming to see that those whom they wish to "convert" have got souls of their own and can think and reflect for themselves and even sit in judgment on the conduct of those who wish to "save" them. As Dr. Temple observed, "intelligent Indians, Chinese and Japanese after closely observing the professed Christians' habits of life and their social organisation and its effects and noting that these "Christians" tolerated what is plainly contrary to the mind and will of Christ, would be disposed to remark: "The ideal is very beautiful; but the reality does not correspond. What we want is not only something which is beautiful in thought, but which is powerful in action." The extreme divergence between the professions and the practices of those who wish to "save" the "pagan" races, is the real stumbling block in the way of the success of the missions. The war has helped to unmask the pretensions of "Christian" statesmen and some "Christian" missionaries too, and unless the missionaries of Christendom set about putting their own house in order first, their work in "pagan" fields is hardly likely to bear fruit. "The greatest Christian of the day" is rotting in the jail of a "Christian" Government. Let Christian missions save the "Christian" races first and then they will be fit to "save" the "pagans."

The Pro-Change Party.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, as the leader, for the time being, of the minority party in Maharashtra, has adopted the only honourable course open to him, in resigning his office of the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and in also calling upon his colleagues of the pro-Council persuasion similarly to tender their resignations of executive posts, in accordance with the award given by Messrs. Sen Gupta and Deshpande. Mr. Mehta is also quite right in saying that the majority, from whom he parts, must have free scope to work their policy and programme according to their light. Mr. Mehta and others of his way of thinking are quite welcome to educate their countrymen in the policy and programme which they think to be the right ones for the Congress and the nation to follow. The pro-change leaders have yet to formulate their plans for achieving Swaraj and much as it deplores their action as dividing the energy of the nation, the country will certainly await them with keen expectation. The resolutions adopted, whether at Gaya or at any of the pervious sessions of the Congress, are not so sacrosanct—barring, of course, such as embody the principles of non-cooperation and non-violence—that they should be retained inviolate for ever like the laws of the Medes and the Persians. If the nation is convinced that any programme outlined by our pro-change friends is decidedly better than the one chalked out at Gaya, the nation will certainly be ready to modify the latter accordingly. But for the present there is none in the field save the latter which will bring Swaraj nearer. Mr. Mehta promises to convince the public that the political value of the Gaya Congress resolutions is practically nil. We sincerely hope the policy and programme of our pro-Council friends will not consist solely of demonstrating the futility of the Gaya resolutions, but will be something truly constructive and inspiring. We shall, therefore, await the latter with patience.

The Late Dr. Rhys Davids.

Prof. C. V. Joshi of Baroda College writes:—"Prof. Rhys Davids whose sad death has been recently announced was the most renowned scholar of the Hinayana school of Buddism. Fifty years ago when he was in the Ceylon Colonial service he studied Pali and published his maiden work "Manual of Buddhism." In 1882 he retired from service and founded the famous 'Pali Text Society' for publishing books of the Buddhist cannon with commentaries in the Roman characters. He was assisted by a small band of European scholars and the Society has since been regularly bringing out a couple of well edited and printed Pali books in the Roman script. In 1893, he was joined in his work by an English lady, Miss Caroline Foley, who had taken to Buddhist studies. Miss Foley soon became Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids and now she has already made her name as a famous editor and translator of Pali books. The late Doctor translated the "Chullavagga" the "Mahavagga," an anthology of suttas under the title "Buddhist Suttas" and the "Question of Milinda" for the Sacred Books of the East Series. He wrote the learned 'Buddhist India' for the Story of Nations series. In 1896, he went to America and delivered lectures on Buddhism which are now published in book form as 'American Lectures'. He was appointed Hibbert lecturer to deliver a course of lectures on Indian Buddhism. Later he translated in three volumes the voluminous book "Digha Nikaya" in the Sacred Books of the Buddhists series at Prof. Max Muller's request. The work is furnished with his erudite notes on ancient Geography and History and the etymology of many words. In Ceylon he had already written an essay on the Numismatics of Ancient Ceylon and S. India, which continues to be regarded as authoritative on the subject. Besides these translations and original books he edited several books. No other orientalist, with the exception of Prof. Max Muller, has put in so voluminous and valuable work on any country in the Buddhist countries have not produced a scholar who has contributed as much to the study of their 'Blessed One's' doctrine as the illustrious Doctor. He deserves a tribute of respect from every Buddhist."

RUPTURE THREATENED.

BRITISH REPARATIONS PLAN.

REJECTED BY FRENCH CABINET.

FRENCH PRESS HOSTILE.

M. POINCARE'S INSISTENCE.

Paris.—The French Cabinet have unanimously rejected the British reparations proposals.

A semi-official statement says that if the British do not accept the principle which M. Poincare regards as indispensable, namely, no moratorium without pledges, the discussions will not be carried further ; while if the principle is accepted, the discussions will continue on the basis of the French memorandum.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris.—This morning, M. Poincare communicated to the French Cabinet the British reparations plan. The Cabinet expressed their unanimous opinion that the plan entailed considerable reduction of French war credit and fresh delays as well, without giving any security. It thus constituted a definite abandonment of the essential clauses in the Treaty of Versailles.

The allied conversation was resumed this afternoon and is proceeding without interruption.

A later message states that despite the French semi-official statement hinting at possible rupture, the Conference proceeded without break and adjourned this evening until to-morrow afternoon.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

POSITION UNDENIABLY SERIOUS.

Despite some alarmist reports from Pari forcasting the breakdown of the conference to-day and immediate preparations by France to act alone against Germany after January 15th well informed observers are generally indisposed to take so tragic a view of the situation. At prsent they are of the opinion that there is reason to hope that a common formula can yet be reached tnough the position is undeniably serous. It is suggested from Paris that the Italian delegation are preparing to present a compromise soneme at to-day's sitting. It is noteworthy that Mr. Bonar Law has declared his willingness to meet the French objection by waiving the proposal for the German chairman of the proposed finance council. Happily the atmosphere of the conference yesterday was entirely cordial.

"DAILY MAIL" FAVOURS FRENCH PLAN.

The "Daily Mail" alone amongst the London papers continues to champion the French rather than the British scheme, terming the revised French plan as moderate and workable and condemning the British proposals because they lack guarantees against the continued German evasion. It declares pointedly "Mr. Bonar Law promised us tranquillity but in little more than six weeks he has imperilled the Entente played into the hands of the Germans and created general consternation among the Allies."

The morning papers generally recognise the importance of preserving the Entente. The German Government, the public and the Press unite in sharply rejecting the French plan while they are apparently willing to take the British as the basis of the negotiations.—Reuter.

ALTERNATIVE REPARATION PLANS.

FRENCH INSISTENCE ON GUARANTEE

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Allied conference in Paris reassembled this afternoon when proceedings were resumed. Although there was considerable divergence between the various plans presented to the conference there is no reason to believe that anything in the nature of a rupture is imminent or even that the conference will be abortive. The matters under discussion are too technical to justify all the hazy and consequently ill-informed judgments which have been published. What the British Prim Minister desires above all, is to have the problem considered calmly in the light of actual facts. The object of allies is the same, namely, to obtain as much money as possible from Germany in the most efficient manner. France actually needs that money more than anyone else owing to the present state of her finances. From the standpoint of cold economics, it is strongly felt here that the British plan would enable France to obtain money more surely than any other plan so far put forward. The commonly expressed French view that there can no moratorium without guarantees is really no criticism of the British plan.

BRITISH PLAN—AN EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE.

The British plan is in itself an effective guarantee with, however, the process inverted, inasmuch as Germanly would pay less by adequate and prompt fulfilment of her revised liabilities and would pay more in prolonging that process and would risk her foreign credit and participation of all the Allies in the occupation of further German territory by attempting to evade them. There can hardly be any doubt that in aiming at finality and offering to make large sacrifices to obtain it, Britian is acting as a good European. Our plan would benefit Europe at large. It is drafted on lines which command the approval of most of international economists, who can regard the problem objectively. It is so designed that Germany is encouraged to meet her liabilities and automatically penalises herself by refraining from doing so. Newspapers continue strongly to endorse the policy embodied in the British proposals.—B. O. W.

BELGIAN SUPPORTS FRENCH PLAN.

MR BONAR LAW EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris.—The earlier part of the Conference, to-day, was devoted to listening to M. Poincare's detailed criticisms of the British plan. In addition to contending that the plan would wash out the Peace Treaty and cripple the Reparation Commission, M. Poincare complained that France, Belgium and Italy could be put into a minority on the proposed Foreign Finance Council by the casting vote of the German Finance Minister. The plan clashed with the Treaty regarding payments in kind, and did not provide pledges for enforcing the payment at the expiration of the moratorium.

M. Poincare declared that the plan would enable Germany to pay off her reparations debt in fifteen years, after which period she would be the only country in Europe without foreign obligations. He considered that effective reparations payments, under the first series of bonds, would amount to twenty milliards, of which France would receive eleven. Regarding the second series, the plan reduced France's share to 35 per cent. instead of 52, increased Britain's share from 22 to 47, at the same time cancelling the Belgian priority claim.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

As regards the inter-Allied debts, M. Poincare pointed out that in order to obtain the cancellation of eleven milliard gold marks owing to Britain, France would have to abandon 38 milliard gold marks in bonds under London schedule payments, 2½ milliard in respect of the Belgian War Debt, a milliard gold francs deposited in the Bank of England, and, in addition, other sacrifices.

BELGIUM SUPPORTS FRANCE.

M. Theunis, representing Belgium, supported M. Poincare's point of view, and expressed his disappointment at the British scheme, which he was unable to accept. He regretted that there seemed little hope of bringing their schemes in alignment, but considered that the agreement was possible on the less ambitious plan regarding conditions of the moratorium.

Sgr. Della Torretta, representing Italy, reserved his statement till to-morrow.

MR. BONAR LAW EXPLAINS.

Mr. Bonar Law expressed his willingness that the Belgian right of priority should remain. He denied that the plan violated the Peace Treaty and said that if Germany failed to carry out measures drawn up by the Commission of Control, Britain would be prepared to execute the fullest sanctions demanded. He denied that the German Finance Minister would have a say in the subject as to whether Germany was carrying out her obligations. Mr. Bonar Law said that the French and Italian gold deposits did not exist in the Bank of England, because they were sent to America in wartime to pay for munitions. He declared that it was useless to patch up an unworkable plan which was not going to produce results. He was not saying that he would necessarily reject the temporary, practicable arrangement, but it was necessary to face the reality and to realise the broad differences respecting the actual amount that could be obtained and the methods of obtaining it.

AIMS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH PLANS.

ATTITUDE OF BELGIANS AND ITALIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

British commentators emphasise that the prominent points outlined in the British plan are to get Germany on to her feet again commercially, and to transfer her indebtedness from the enemy nations to private investors; while the French aims are political rather than economic. France demands pledges to ensure her national secu-

(Continued on next page.)

NON-COOPERATION IN KENYA.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES

INDIAN LEADERS' CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Nairobi.—In view of there having been no declaration of policy towards Indians in Kenya, the leaders of local Indians are organising a campaign urging the non-payment of rates and taxes.—Reuter.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Secretary of State for India announces that after consultation with the Government of India he has decided to resume the sale of the Council Bills and the Telegraphic transfers. The first sale will be by competitive tender and is to be held on January 9th when approximately fifty lakhs are offered.—Reuter.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

A communique states.— The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided after consulting with the Government of India to offer for sale by competitive tender limited amount of Council Bills and telegrapaic transfers (Deferred and immediate). The first sale will be held on the 9th January 1923 and the amount offered will be Rupees fifty lakhs. The holding of further sales at the present time and the amounts to be offered will be dependent on the conditions of exchange. This resumption of the sale of the council drafts has been decided upon with a view to strengthening the Secretary of States's sterling resources against his requirements in 1923-24."

KERRY EXECUTIONS DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Dublin report of the execution of four Irish rebels in Kerry is officially denied.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Underwriting is being arranged for 850,000 ordinary pound shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to be offered to the public at seventy-five shillings a share. New capital is required to develop distributing organisations and a complete fleet of tankers. Applications of shareholders in the Anglo-Persian and Burmah Oil Companies will receive special consideration.—Reuter.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the market has been still influenced by the holidays and business is inactive. Bazaars have bought small amounts daily. China and the Continent contributed the bulk of supplies during the week. The immediate tendency is fairly good, but confidence in the more remote future is lacking.—Reuter

HEALTH OF PRINCESS VICTORIA.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is announced that Princess Victoria has been suffering for several days from Bronchitis and pulmonary congestion. She was a little better last night and is maintaining her strength.—Reuter.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTIA, Jan. 3.

The Committee of Engineers which was appointed by the Government of Bengal last year recommended that the new Howrah bridge should be of cantiliver type and estimated the cost at £200,000, exclusive of compensation for the land. Whatever type of bridge may be adopted, the cost will be so great that it is understood that Government of Bengal thinks it will be necessary to devise entirely new methods of finance and that the Governor-in-Council proposes to appoint a Committee representing those expected to assist the Government in drafting the proposal to meet the cost.

A tentative scheme has been worked out by Government to finance the bridge costing about Rs. 5 crores by imposing a cess on trade not exceeding three pies per maund and the main questions for consideration are whether the trade of Calcutta could bear this taxation and to what extent the proposed cess would be realised.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 4.

There has been no rain. The western Disturbance is as yet inactive.

Forecast:—No large change.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Countess Reading attended by Colonel Carey Evans visited the Anglo-Indian Baby Clinic in the Bow Bazar on January 3rd. Her Excellency the Countess Reading attended by Colonel Carey Evans visited the Dufferin Hospital the same day.

His Excellency Sir Jhon Kerr Governor of Assam left Calcutta on January 3rd for Shillong.

Mr. G. S. Clarke, President Rangoon Trades Association, has been elected unopposed to the Indian Legislative Assembly and filled the vacancy caused by the appointment of Sir Frank McCarthy to be the first Presidency of the Reformed Legislative Council, Burma.

MR. DAS IN CALCUTTA.

MEETING TO DETERMINE FUTURE POLICY

BENGAL NATIONALISTS' ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Mr. C. R. Das is expected back to Calcutta to-morrow when a meeting of all Congressmen of Bengal holding his views will be held to determine on the future policy. Meanwhile several prominent Congressmen from Bengal have expressed their willingness to join the new Party under the leadership of Mr. Das. The manifesto issued by Mr. Das is being seriously considered by Bengal nationalists who are awaiting for a full programme of work.

"OUR DUTY TO GET OUT OF OFFICE."

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has sent the following letter to the office-bearers and members of the Working Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, who belong to the Pro-Change Party :—

"As required by the terms of the award, given by Messrs. Sen Gupta and Deshpande, with reference to the election disputes in Maharashtra, I have tendered resignation of my office of the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee at Gaya, immediately on the passing of the resolution of the boycott of Councils, and I expect you to do the same as soon as possible before the end of this month. The Congress having reaffirmed its ban on Councils, it is but meet and proper that those who agree with this resolution and can command a majority in the Congress organisations should be allotted free scope to work out their policy and programme. If our party is in a minority in the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, our friends of the anti-Council party are entitled to have their own way so far as the working out of the resolutions of the Gaya Congress are concerned. Our duty, as a minority, would then be to go to the country, educate the people and to convince them that whatever may be the view of the majority in the Congress, the political value of the Gaya Congress resolutions is practically nil, and that it is necessary for a real and effective political work which will bring pressure on Government that the Gaya Congress resolutions should be reconsidered. In the meantime, it is our clear duty to get out of office in all Committees where we have not the support of the majority behind our back."

MAULANA ABULKALAM 'AZAD.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Maulana Abulkalam Azad was released on Wednesday night, but as he was suffering from some throat trouble, he asked the superintendent of the jail to allow him to remain there till the morning assuring him there was no fear of any public demonstration to which the superintendent he agreed. So the Maulana came home early on Thursday morning.

RED CROSS WORK.

SCOPE OF INDIAN ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

At a general meeting of the Punjab branch of the Indian Red Cross Society held this evening at Government House, Sir Claude Hill, Director-General of the League of Red Cross Societies addressed the meeting on the peace time programme that a national Red Cross Society should aim at, and Dr. Peter, Honorary Secretary of China Central Committee of American Red Cross gave an interesting demonstration of popular health instructions, suited to the oriental conditions which were carried out by their society in China for the welfare of Chinese people through magic lantern slides.

Sir Claude Hill in course of his address traced the history of the first beginning of Red Cross movement and said their programme in brief was one of education to dispel the ignorance of people in matters of hygiene and science and with this view the delegation of International Federation of Red Cross Societies held a conference at Bangkok, where they resolved that labour of imparting popular health instruction to the general public was very necessary. He prevailed upon the general council to spend a few days in India to explain what were the ideas underlying the resolution passed at the Conference at Bangkok. He and the member of his delegation had been in Bengal where they had a very favourable reception and he was very much encouraged and gratified to know that indigenous health societies there were entirely willing to cooperate with the Red Cross Societies and they hoped to establish a public health nursing department. Why was India backward, he asked? Because India was not healthy and there was a great and urgent necessity of developing Red Cross work in this country under the International Federation of Red Cross Societies.

The first heavy motor transport convoy ran from Idak to Damdil on Razmak road on the 30th December last.—A. P.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has returned to Allahabad. The Vakil's Association has passed a resolution congratulating him and welcoming him back to the bar.

MR. DAS'S CHARGES.

"SURPRISING AND INCONSISTENT"

WAS "COMPROMISE" POSSIBLE?

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Jan. 4.

The Congress Working Committee has issued the following statement:

The consideration of Deshbandhu Das' resignation has been postponed by the All-India Congress Committee to its next meeting. Meanwhile, the statement read by him at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the first of January has appeared in the Press. Though the Working Committee would have preferred not to deal with the matter till the question of the resignation is finally decided the publication of the statement has made it necessary for the Working Committee to refer to some of the observations contained in it in order to prevent misunderstanding on the part of the public. The charge of not agreeing to the reasonable proposals of compromise which Deshbandhu has made against the majority of the Congress is hardly consistent with his frank recognition of the fundamental differences in the two schools of thought. The only proposal put forward as a compromise was the one requiring the Congress to give a mandate to the Congressmen to take part in the elections and to endeavour to capture a majority of the seats in the Councils but not to sit in them. It cannot be said to be unreasonable on the part of the majority in the Congress if it did not consider this as a compromise or if apart from all questions of surrender of principles involved in it consider the scheme as impracticable and futile. The Working Committee wishes to point out that the majority in the Congress felt that any further procrastination in the matter of the Council question meant the continued suspension of all the Congress actifities and would be injurious to the public interests. It was for this reason that they decided to deal with it finally at this session.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

It is not possible to see on what Deshbandhu bases the statement that in spite of the repeated attempts to make civil disobedience practical the majority has passed a resolution which makes it difficult if not impossible. Neither Deshbandhu nor Pandit Motilal Nehru suggested any resolution on the subject of civil disobedience. There was a proposition moved by Mr. Sen Gupta that in order to prepare the country for civil disobedience the Congress should direct the non-co-operators to seek elections to the Councils. But it is hardly likely that Deshbandhu Das could refer to this. If it is the question of relaxing the conditions for starting civil disobedience the Working Committee wishes to point out that the All-India Congress Committee has at its meeting at Gaya given powers to the Working Committee to relax if necessary the conditions in consultation with the Khilafat Working Committee.

The Working Committee is surprised at the suggestion in the last part of Deshbandhu's statement that the Congress did not give sufficient attention to the urgent situation in the Near East. The news that a serious situation had arisen in the Turkish affairs was brought after the Subjects Committee had accepted the boycott of Councils and had passed the civil disobedience resolution in the form in which it was adopted afterwards by the Congress. The motion for the adjournment of the house to consider the Turkish situation was made by a delegate from the Punjab when the Congress was in the middle of th debate on the boycott of the Councils late in the afternoon of the 30th December. The Congress cannot be condemned for rejecting this proposal especially in view of the fact that the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee did not support but opposed the motion. No purpose in connection with the Turkish question could be served by further postponement of the question whether the elections should be contested or not. The same evening when the Council resolution had been voted upon in the open Congress Moulana Abdul Majid Sahib moved in the Subjects Committee a resolution regarding the urgent situation that had arisen in the Lausanne Conference. The Committee after carefully discussing the matter adopted Professor Ruchiram Sahni and Mr. Abbas Tyabji's suggestion that the matter might be considered at a joint sitting of the Working Committees of the Khilafat and the Congress. The two committees met the next morning in the President's camp and adopted a resolution as suggested by the President which was subsequently passed by the Congress without opposition or the suggestion of amendment from any quarter. The resolution was as follows:

In view of the serious situation in the Near East which threatens the integrity of the Khilafat and the Turkish Government and in view of the determination of the Hindu Musalmans and all other peoples of India to prevent any such injury this Congress resolves that the Working Committee do take steps in consultation with the Khilafat Working Committee in order to secure a united action by the Hindus, Musalmans and others to prevent exploitation of India for any such unjust cause and to deal with the situation.

It is needless to add anything more to show that the majority in the Congress was not indifferent but has made adequate provision for any serious situation that may arise regarding Turkey.

MOULVI MOHAMED SHAFI.

SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day convicted Moulvi Mohamed Shafi, ex-President of the Calcutta Kailafat Committee of sedition and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. It was alleged that the accused delivered a speech in the Halliday Park which contained some seditious matter.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4

The moderate opinion in the provinces represented by the "Leader" condemns the projected preparation for civil disobedience by the Congress Working Committee.

"The spirit behind the move," says the "Leader", is purely destructive and it will have to be met by all stable force in the country which cannot view with equanimity the inauguration of an era of anarchy nor of lawless repression."

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AND INTIMIDATION.

SEQUEL TO A LETTER TO PRESIDENT OF SWISS REPUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

A Conjeeveram correspondent of the "Hindu" says that Mr. S. Sitarama Iyyer of Conjeeveram who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment under the Defence of India Act on a charge of intriguing with Germany against the British Government and who was released under the Royal Proclamation of 1919 granting amnesty to political offenders, after taking legal opinion on international law for damages, intended to lay his case before the League of Nations or the Hague Tribunal. The District Magistrate of Chingleput served him notice to show cause why he should not be prosecuted as his letters to the President of the Swiss Republic, the Chief of the Consular Service, and the President of Bundasrat contained defamatory and intimidatory matter and that he had attempted to extort money by blackmail.

"SERVANT" DEFAMATION CASE.

"JUDGES UNABLE TO AGREE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

At the High Court to-day Justices Newbould and Suarawardy passed orders in what is known as the "Servant" defamation case. In this case Mr. Promotho Nath Mukherjee and Ramendra Nath Ghose, the Editor and the printer respectively of the "Servant" newspaper were convicted by the fourth Presidency Magistrate of defaming Mr. Kidd, Deputy Commissioner of Police and fined Rupees five hundred and fifty respectively. The Editor appealed against his conviction while the conviction of the printer came up on revision.

The facts of the case were that the police dispersed a prohibited meeting held at Bhowanipur and in the confusion that followed a woman was hurt. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants published three reports in the "Servant" in which it was stated that Mr. Kidd assaulted the woman, that these reports were incorrect and that by the publication of the reports the plaintiff was defamed.

Justice Newbould in passing orders said "In this case we regret that that we have been unable to agree in this appeal and the revision. We have written separate judgments and we shall ask the Chief Justice to nominate another judge before whom they will be laid."

CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Tramway strike continues. In the corporation this evening, the acting Chairman said that the Corporation was powerless to interfere so long as the present contract with the Tramway Company which would expire in 1931 subsisted. He added that he learned that the Company had not been approached by men with regard to settlement and the Company had sufficient men to resume service if they could get police protection. The Chairman could not say if the police were in a position to give it. The Chairman had received no information from the strikers and he did not know whom among them to approach.

SOCIAL REFORM

ITS TRUE BASIS

MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

The following is the text of the Presidential address delivered by Mr. M R. Jayakar at the All-India Social Conference at Gaya:

I am deeply grateful to you for the high honour and privilege you have conferred on me by inviting me to address you to-day. By virtue of an unwritten tradition, the National Social Conference has always followed in the wake of the Indian National Congress. This affinity, the parent of which, according to all reliable authorities was the esteemed pioneer of our corporate activities, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, was indicative of the wish of the thoughtful leaders of those times to avoid putting Social and Political Reform into two water-tight compartments or setting up barriers between them. They recognised that the National Problem has two aspects; one facing the Government and the other facing the People: that these two aspects had many common attributes and also the common purpose of humanising and liberalising the psychology of the people, in one case though the medium of two social organism of the community and in the other case, though the agency of the political institutions set up in the country. This affinity between these two aspects has passed through various vicissitudes, and painful controversies. It was often denied, and not infrequently ridiculed; but in the era through which we are passing now, its foundation has been firmly laid in the people's mind by the hand of one of the most dearly loved leaders, in what has been described by one set of political workers in the country as the "Constructive Programme" of the Congress. This programme proceeds upon the fundamental principle, on which far-sighted Social Reformers in previous times have often insisted, that goodwill among the various classes and communities inhabiting this vast Peninsula is the first asset of Social Reform. Owing to many historical and ethnological causes race diversity has been for centuries the main problem awaiting solution in India from time to time. Other people in the world have solved it in their own way. Speaking generally, their solution has most often taken the form of destruction, in the sense either of religious conversion or physical extinction, notably so, in cases where the races juxtaposed were ethnologically different and could be graded as strong and weak. India, on the other hand, from the times of its earliest available records has endeavoured to arrive at a more humane solution, based on principles of toleration and eventual assimilation. The Puranas and Epics of India reveal, to the critical reader, a fascinating record of such attempts, sometimes made in most uncongenial surroundings. No student of Reform, therefore, who is aware of this characteristics of our race and wishes to proceed on this lines of its continuity, can lose the opportunity of asserting this important aspect of our growth. Whatever the political Reforms of 1919 may have failed in achieving, they have at least accepted the principle, more clearly than any preceding state document, that there will be in future no politically dominant alien caste in India, constituted by reason of the accident of its birth or the colour of its skin. This may seem an obvious principle, but what blood had to be shed for its acceptance by foreign rulers is known to the students of British Indian History. The solitary merit of the Montague-Chelmsford Report and in a much smaller measure of the Government of India Act that followed it lies in the circumstance that they recognize, however feebly, the principle that government cannot be carried on through the agency of a dominating alien caste and that all such government must be short-lived. The period of its duration, I make bold to say, will really depend on the sternness and persistence of our effort to do away with this superior caste, whatever contrary terms the preamble of the Government of India Act may employ.

GOOD-WILL BETWEEN ALL CLASSES

Good-will between all classes is, therefore, the prime necessity of the hour. Those who yielded at Lucknow to the claim of the Mahomedans for representation beyond their numerical strength were acting under the domination of this self-same principle. "Put the Moderates and Englishmen at ease"—this sententious advice of Mahatma Gandhi likewise proceeded on the same principle. The Resolution of the 11th and 12th February 1922, shortly described as the Bardoli Resolution by Congressmen accepts the same principle, in so far as it prevents the exercise of coercion by social boycott and lays down that in order to promote and emphasise unity among all classes and races and mutual goodwill, the establishment of which is the aim of that political movement, a Social Service Department should be organized, that would render help to all, irrespective of differences in times of illness and accident. A note was added at the end of the resolution, enjoining on the followers of that movement the duty of regarding it as a privilege to render personal service, in case of illness or accident, to every person whether English or Indian.

I am aware that many have scoffed at and doubted the efficacy of this injunction in the domain of politics. I am also aware that in many cases the above movement, especially as worked by those who attempted to follow the great leader thereof, has shown inadequate capacity to respond to this wish of its promoter. But this injunction, to my mind, lays down the fundamental principle of reform—Social as well as Political—as conceived by a true and gifted Indian, in whom the culture of his race had found its highest fruition. A true leader is often as a quick recording camera—noticing, recording and perpetuating phenomena, not at all apparent or very inadequately apparent to the common eye. When Mahatma Gandhi laid down this injunction he was freely responding to the genius of his race, and his claim to eminence can be rested with sufficient strength on the single circumstance that he has had the clearness of vision and boldness of outlook to accept this essential principle of Reform in a domain of human effort, which has often been associated with blood-shed and revolution.

The Bardoli Resolution in my opinion, therefore, typifies the great change that has come over the definition of Social Reform in this country. It has now come to mean Social Service and Social Reconstruction, pervading all the categories of our national life. For a long time Social Reform was more or less a domestic problem of high caste Hindus. Widow remarriage, female education, caste tranny and such other problems, which had their significance mostly in high-caste Hindus life mainly engrossed its attention. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar the General Secretary of the Social Reform movement in his message to the Amritsar National Social Conference in 1919 remarks:—

"After nearly a century of political and social work begun by our first Political and Social Reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, after varied experiences, diverse struggles, painful controversies and some sufferings, we have arrived at that stage in the lines of our progress, when we are able to perceive more clearly than ever, that Social Reform is the whole, of which the Political, the Industrial, the Educational etc., are but parts, and that these parts are interactive and interdependant. In Europe and America when they speak of Social Reconstruction now, they mean all the categories of national life. The time has come for us, Social Reformers and workers, to enlarge the meaning and scope of Social Reform and extend our activity and out look to such questions as the education of the masses, the sanitation of the country, the housing of the poor, the care of the sick and feeble, the employment of labour on national lines, the provision of healthy recreation and arusement for the masses, village sanitation and rural education, instead of confining Social Reform, as we have hitherto confined it, to female education, widow remarriage, removal of caste restrictions and such other items."

In conformity with this view the first resolution passed by the Amritsar National Social Conference declared that:—

Recognizing the fresh life opened out to the country by the new era upon which it is entering and the urgent call that that fresh life makes for the Social Reconstruction of India's National life, the Conference is of opinion that the term Social Reform should be widened so as to comprehend, besides the items of Reform hitherto advocated by the Conference, those additional measures whic are necessary for the development of the Industrial, Economical, Sanitary and Educational interests of the Indian people, in rural and urban areas."

SOCIAL SERVICE.

In its extended sense, therefore, Social Reform now includes the entire area of our national growth as it affects the physical, moral, intellectual and economic well-being of the people. Its main field of activity is Social Service, irrespective of caste and creed. The attempt is at a reconstruction of the entire Society, so as to give full scope to the forces generated in our midst. In this entire scheme of Social Reconstruction, politics takes its proper place, as being only one department concerned with the collective activities of the State. The great feature of th present Nationalist movement is that its leader persistently attempted, while he was in the enjoyment of his liberty, to put politics on the basis of Social Service. The old and time-worn barriers between Social and Political Reform he has endeavoured to demolish as far as it lay in his power. The tendency in India has been marked, of regarding Government as an establishment formed chiefly for the purpose of developing and exploiting the industries of the country its coal and iron, forests and fisheries, hides and raw material. The peace and order of Society and the maintenance and protection of its resources and revenues have been regarded as its chief function. The altered definition of Reform as a species of Social Service and Reconstruction will have the advantage of our requiring, as the sole test of the success and efficiency of State institutions, the promotion of the Social welfare of the citizens and not merely the stability of the system under which his peace and security are protected. The object of Social Reform will in the new era be to insist that the promotion of the health and happiness of human beings shall be given the first place in the administration of the affairs of the country and that the rising of the average intelligence, efficiency, happiness and well-being in the country shall be the main purpose of constitutional Reform.

Thus Social Reform has come to occupy its true basis. Its goal now is to ensure a perfect heridity and perfect environment for the average man in the country. Its alliance with Political Reform is now firmer than before. That Society is an organism in which every part has a living relation to every other part is now the principal tenet in the working faith of the Social Reformer. He is no more a solitary worker, isolated or in hostility with his fellow worker in the political field They are now allies. They can mutually help and co-operate. Their efforts supplement each other. They can often interchange their fields of action and relieve each other's toil and burden.

It is a great gain to the present age that this alliance has been effected and we ought to feel grateful to all those workers in the field of Social as well as Political Reform who have by their efforts continued to bring about this approximation. Reform will now be a reality and not merely a holiday excursion of the rich and educated classes. The poor and afflicted will now have an interest created in the concerns of our Congresses and Conferences. Already signs are apparent of this change. The stir in the country which usually takes place in the last week of December is no more a pleasure trip of the fatigued lawyer and rich businessman, seeking to renew year old friendships in tents and hotels. It is now and will grow more and more a yearly pilgrimage of the poor and lowly as if to a shrine where they will behold and listen to the voice of their own leaders, dressed in their costume, living in their camps, fed on their food, vocal with their language and brimful of their interest and welfare. Thus the foundations of a true democracy will be laid and the germs of a truly National Government take root.

BRITISH DEMOCRACY AND INDIA.

A VAIN HOPE

(BY A YOUNG INDIAN.)

What is the fundamental point about the Reform Act is also its fundamental defect. It is that the British people are entrusted with the task of judging the fitness of Indians for self-Government. Those, therefore, who have consented to work the Reforms have tacitly admitted this right of the British people. Hence the tremendous uproar at the time of Mr. Lloyd George's famous speech was the logical outcome of the Moderate policy since a pathetic belief in the goodwill of our rulers is an inherent feature of the Moderate programme. For there are people in this country who have what they call "faith" in what they term "British democracy." One may in passing protest against the ignoble use of such a noble word like "faith.' One may be astonished at the simple-mindedness of those who keep on repeating such catch-phrases. One may fail to understand the mentality of persons who believe in British parties and British politicians, in Colonial parliaments and Colonial Premiers, even in American public and American President—in fact in everybody excepting their own countrymen. One may even despair about the future of our country so long, as such credulity persists.

One may do all this and yet perhaps to no purpose. All this is not merely the negation of the principle of self-determination so lavishly applied by the Allied statesmen to the subject-nations of enemy States. It is a talk devoid of any intelligible meaning. One likes to ask these respectable leaders how they got the facts on which their belief is based. What do they mean exactly by the phrase "British democracy"? Is it a system of government or a set of people? What organs of expression does that benevolent but mysterious entity possess? Or else how do these gentlemen get so quickly and rightly at the source from which—as from an inexhaustible fountain—they derive their faith? What Englishmen do they see when they go to England and what newspapers do they read? To persons ignorant of the arts of statesmanship it appears that this "British democracy" is either impotent or unconvinsed since its beneficient actions are as obscure as its existence.

British Self-Interest.

Perhaps if reason alone counted in politics, it were possible to make some people in England understand our point of view. But reason is not the only force to be grappled with. Those who have read Prof. Graham Wallas' "Human Nature in Politics" realise that the intellectuality of mankind is exaggerated and that in the formation of opinions on public affairs instincts and impulses and reaction play a very important part. To suggest, therefore, that the British nation would not act against its own interests is only to postulate its humanity. Indeed, it is the duty of statesmen to look after the self-interest of their nation so long as such a task does not conflict with their own moral perspective. That no British statesman ever resigned on a moral issue regarding the relations of England and India shows that the moral philosophy of British politicians is not at variance with the commercial interests of the British people. But this points to a conclusion exactly the reverse of the contention of the Moderates which is that the British people are greater than their politicians since, if anything, we shall have to rely on the moral sense of a few great men to do for us what the people left to themselves would never do. Thus we have a pleasant choice between holding on the one hand that the British people have been continuously misrepresented by their governors (for the last hundred years) and creating on the other "heroes" who would oppose the national will and sacrifice national interests for the sake of justice and truth. Let us leave it to the Moderates to select the less absurd alternative—and add a word in parenthesis. It is possible that there are individuals who are unaffected or relatively little affected by the existing system of relationship with India. But there is little doubt that collectively the British nation is vitally interested in the matter of India's freedom and that it is interested in a way that involves the political and economic subjection of India. What happens when such self-interest clashes against the profession of liberal principles is obvious. Hypocrisy is not a characteristic British weakness and is not necessarily a consequence of any deliberate humbug. The attractive and self-complacent idea of the Divine Mission of the British Empire is equally the result of a skilful kind of sub-conscious hypocrisy that deceives even the British themselves.

Formidable Obstacles to Understanding.

There is no mistake more stupid, however, than to imagine that people act according to stock exchange calculations of material gain or loss. They generally form vague ideals of right and wrong in accordance with half conscious suggestions of newspapers and party leaders and club friends and are influenced partly by emotional credulity and partly by sheer ignorance. Of all the influences that make understanding between two peoples difficult, ignorance is not the least important. It is not passing an indictment on a whole nation to say that of all the European peoples the British are the least intellectually curious and receptive, the most meagrely equipped to sympathise with types of thought and modes of civilisation entirely different from their own. Such an attitude is partly adefect in national character but partly it is the consetquence of the imperial outlook which forbids any appreciation of foreign culture and involves the superimposition of its own on other people. If you want to exploit a people, beware of understanding them.

Indeed, even if genuine efforts were made to understand our hopes and fears, our ambitions and aspirations, how hard would it be for an average Britisher! Mr. Walter Lippman in his admirale book on "Public Opinion" suggests that as all of us live in a small corner of this vast and complex world our opinions about what are called public affairs are formed by our having mental pictures in our heads. What picture must the word "India" be evoking in the mind of a London resident? Pernaps of some plam trees, tigers and serpents, naked black "native" children, missionaries with huge hats for protction from sun stroke: in such a country a fat fanatic called Gandhi his eyes red with fire, created needless mischief and threatened the lives of English women and babies simply because a British general had the courage to show the natives their proper place! What human being can resist the insidious propaganda that makes constant and subtle appeals to passion or to fright? Few would retain their balance when a whole Press conspires to vilify and misrepresent. Yet the fault is not wholly of the Press. If people demand to be told what flatters their sense of superiority, there will be persons ready to do the needful.

What British Democracy?

Obviously, therefore, a definition of the term British democracy takes some time and its location some ingenuity. Obviously also all the politically minded inhabitants of Great Britain cannot be included in this category. Not even Mr. Sastri can contend, for instance, that the public represented so ably by the "Morning Post"—and it is not small—comes under the class of people who are the victims of his "faith". Similarly one may even exclude the public whose opinions are voiced by the Harmsworth Press, whose policy is distinguishable from that of the "Post" only by its opportunism, its hypocrisy and its more sinister misrepresentations. There remain two parties—the Liberals and the Labour—to which the child-like proclivities of the Moderates might run, the Communists being out of the question as allies for a party of wealthy landlords and capitalists.

Another possibility, however, must not be excluded. Probably the Moderates rely on type of detached and informed opinion independent of all parties and deeper than all of them. Asuuming that that is the case, a prize should be offered to people proceeding to England to discover this opinion and the persons holding it as well as their means of expression (granting that these persons are articulate). It is clear that those who are the most informed about India—namely, the retired Anglo-Indian officials and commercial men—are the most interested and prejudiced. Those, on the other hand, who are relatively less interested are more ignorant and more ill-informed. Moreover, to attempt to discover any political opinion that is not a party opinion is to attempt the impossible so far as England in concerned. If there is any unanimity of opinion in England regarding India it is that of self-satisfaction about the benefits conferred by British rule on India and of dogged determination not to relinquish the hold on India. The Non-co-operation Movement having challenged the very moral basis of these two assumptions, it is almost without a solitary sympathiser in the ranks of British parties. Yet these very leaders and these very parties are going to be the judges of the time and measure of every advance towards that happy goal so devoutly wished for by every body concerned. In the light of these facts, to talk about trust in the good intentions of a foreign people who cannot manage even their own affairs intelligently is a joke for which its makers deserve some recognition but not to the extent of the salaries paid to Councillors and Ministers.

THE LITTLE (?) RIFT.

Under the above heading the "Hindu" of Madras, in the course of a leader, says:—

At a moment when it is sore beset on all sides, ringed in by unscrupulous enemies and Job's comforters, it cannot in any sense be a matter for congratulation that what amounts practically to a secession should be developed to add a superfluous handful to the tale, full measure and pressed down already, of the Congress's tribulations. We do think that the upspringing of these differences in this time of travail peculiarly unfortunate and we do believe that if these differences are allowed to develop, as differences have the trick of doing, the split will widen into a fissure and thence into a yawning chasm, with results which may be better imagined than described.

And, after all, is a separate party so absolutely necessary? Is it entirely beyond the bounds of probability that this fissiparous tendency once given free rein to, it may not extend to within the new party too and turn and rend it? Take for example the component parts of Mr. Das's party. There is the Mahrashtra party which believes in responsive co-operation. Mr. Das himself believes in destroying the Councils by systematic obstruction. There is a school which would adopt the Sinn Fein method of abstention from the Councils. Then there is what we may call the Madras school whose views are conveniently summed up in the Asquithian formula of "wait and see". In so far as these have common ground it only extends up to the contesting of elections. Is it too far-fetched to think that the present entente may after all find itself an inconvenient and superfluous encumbrance? We cannot but feel that in asking us not to take too tragic a view of this new development Mr. Das is placing a considerable strain on our powers of faith. We cannot afford a succession of lost leaders. Mr. Das and his colleagues have made such immense sacrifices, have fought the country and the Congress's battles so stoutly and so inspiritingly that their defection cannot but be a most unpleasant shock.

To put it briefly and boldly it is not enough that they are within the Congress. They must be within the Congress organisations and continue the work they have been doing. We think that is a perfectly feasible possibility. If one touch of charity can make the whole world kin, it ought not to be beyond its power to bring about the reconciliation of comrades who have fought and bled shoulder to shoulder but who are temporarily estranged. And in this connection we would like to utter a word of grave warning. On the victorious majority and on its leaders, such as they are, a peculiarly onerous responsibility rests. They have the duty of showing that they scorned the advice of the leaders not for the mere pleasure of insubordination but because they believed that theirs was the better way. They have to translate their faith into action.

RUPTURE THREATEND.

(Continued from previous page.)

rity. Hence the irreconcilable French attitude, which, according to Reuter's representative in Paris, is still conspicuous to-day, in strong contrast to that of the British, who are showing every disposition to go to all reasonable lengths to meet the Allies on a compromise compatible with the fundamental principles of British policy. And so British circles still cling to the hope that there will be a satisfactory outcome to the discussions which only began to-day.

Yesterday's proceeding were limited to the presentation of plans of the respective Allies.

ATTITUDE OF BELGIANS AND ITALIANS.

The Belgians and Italians are less hostile than the French to the British plan. There is some hope of Belgium's exerting conciliatory influence, as she has done on the previous occasions when the Allies have conferred.

Herr Bergmann (Germany) remains in Paris for consultation if the Conference so desire.—Reuter.

OBJECTION TO FRENCH PLAN.

Paris.—Mr. Bonar Law admitted France had abandoned some of the most objectionable pledges but the French plan had made the German recovery impossible. He stated that firstly the committee of supervision proposed by France would practically take over the responsibility of the government which was a dangerous proposal.

Secondly the control of the coal industry of Ruhr which was a jugular vein of German trade would prejudice the German industry. Thirdly the demand for large payments in kind during a moratorium was almost as dangerous as demanding cash involving a further inflation of currency.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE GERMANY PAY."

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The "Evening Standard" says: "Meanwhile, two points have been gained. Mr. Bonar Law has destroyed, by his clear and candid statement the mischievous legend that this country is not herself interested in reparations and is interested in defending Germany from her continental creditors. He has, moreover, submitted a positive and constructive scheme. He emphasises his view that the question is not a political but business one. It is not a question of what eGermany ought to pay or of what Great Britain would like her to pay, but of what she can pay and when she can pay it."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" asks: "Is it better to smash up Germany or to convert her into a paying debtor," That, the paper says, is the question underlying the two reparation policies now before the Paris conference. No doubt, the smashing up has been well reserved. On moral grounds there would be no reason to shed tears over the worst consequences of such a course as the French Government proposes. But the British view is that there is more to be obtained by letting the debtor get into full commercial swing than by selling him up. Mr. Bonar Law's scheme takes all precautions against evasion which can be reconciled with giving Germany a real chance to pay.

The "Evening News" says that the French economic situation imperatively demands relief for French budget. With the terrific run of unemployment and taxation that she is carrying Great Britain must enforce payment of Germany. France is impatient of German bluff and fantastical dodging. So are our own people. The French Government see that more effective control of German customs, general revenue and appropriation towards payment of debt to allies' is necessary.

The British Government actually proposed an international committee of control of these matters—a plan which would appear to German industrialists to be harrying but lenient. With so much in common, declares the "Evening News", both countries must maintain the solidarity of the entente.

The "Star" remarks that if there is a nation which on a short and partial view of facts might be tempted to smash Germany, it is England because Germany is a rival and competitor to a greater extent than she is a customer: but the higher interest of the allies lies less in sitting on German's head than in restoring her position of international usefulness.—B. O. W.

PROPOSED FOREIGN FINANCE COUNCIL.

ITS FUNCTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The part of British reparations plan to which the French particularly object (as mentioned in a Reuter cable from Paris last night) is the establishment in Berlin of a foreign finance council consisting of English, French, Italian and Belgian representatives in addition to American and another neutral and presided over by the German Finance Minister.

The Council would supervise the currency legislation, budget, fiscal legislation, public expenditure, general Treasury administration and financial prohibitions and control of foreign remittances. The plan says that association of the German Finance Minister with the Council seems to be the only method whereby foreign interference can be equared with the German democratic machinery. The plan adds that whatever form of local control may be decided on, it should be responsible and independent, namely, not subject to the Reparation Commission sitting in Paris. This Council should sit without the German Finance Minister, whenever occasion required, to exercise the executive powers at present possessed by the Reparation Commission and the Committee of Guarantees. If the Reparation Commission were to be retained at all, it should be purely judicial. Reuter.

"IMPERIAL TEMPER"

PLEA FOR MORE 'IMAGINATION'

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The "Manchester Guardian" in the course of a leading article declares that the demand for an inquiry into the conditions under which Englishmen should continue to serve in the Indian Civil Service is just and therefore it is satisfactory that Mr. Montagu has supported it in his article in the "Times." The general principles which the inquiry should make clear and stamp with official approval are plain enough. India still needs and will continue to need a good many Englishmen to help her towards the ultimate goal of complete self-government; but they must go out in future, not as a separate superior caste but, as equals of their Indian fellow-officials needed only because they have learnt the English traditions of administrative competence. The readiness with which young men accept such status is the test of their "imperial temper". If they do not embrace it enthusinstically, then their imaginations are not broad enough to fit them for any share in governing an alien race. This new demand, the paper continues, upon British talent for government is surely far more worth satisfying than any previous call. All qualities needed for the Indian Civil Service before the Reforms are still essential, but they must be leavened by imagination in which the old, but otherwise, splendid service is a little lacking. These facts need to be emphasised officially and backed up by a fair settlement of the financial position of present and future civil service officers. Only when this is done can we feel that we have caried out our share of the magnificent experiment in diarchy.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris.—Deep disappointment is the note of French Press comment on the British reparations plan.

The "Matin" quotes a high personage as declaring that the plan would involve a revision of the Treaty of Versailles. The "Matin" refuses to believe that the "almost painful opposition" displayed yesterday in the views of the English and the French representatives at the Conference will result in a rupture on all the questions. It concludes by expressing confidence that if an agreement is found to be impossible and France takes productive guarantees. Mr. Bonar Law will not adopt a hostile attitude.

The "Echo de Paris" states that M. Poincare will to-day insist upon the French proposals being taken as the basis of discussion. If he does not get his way, it is doubtful whether the Conference will survive.

"Le Journal" declares that the clarity and moderation of M. Poincare's exposition favourably impressed the delegates, whom Mr. Bonar Law's plan bewildered. No French Parliament would approve of the British scheme, indeed no French Government could propose its approval.

The "Petit Parisien," like "Le Journal" and all other papers, is confident that Belgium and Italy will support France.

The "Homme Libre" says that German proposals cannot be worse than British proposals. The paper adds that Mr. Bonar Law's plan is such that a certain Frenchman expressed his regret that Mr. Lloyd George was absent. M. Poincare, however, replied to him, "No. For Mr. Lloyd George would have tried to bring us here without telling us where we were going; while Mr. Bonar Law has had courage frankly to submit a plan which completely misunderstands French opinion."—Reuter.

"IN A STATE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION."

DELEGATES WORK HARD TO DRAFT TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Lausanne.—The Conference here is at present in a state of suspended animation, but the Allied delegates are steadily working at a high pressure, drafting the treaty. At the same time, it is impossible to predict whether this will ever materialise as a signed instrument. About fourteen meetings on this matter have been held. Probably one-third of the Treaty has been drafted, but there are so many questions to be dealt with that it is impossible to get the draft completed early this month, as was originally contemplated.

There is no official news about the reported warlike movement at Angora or sinister developments in Constantinople.—Reuter.

TURKISH INTEREST IN PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Lausanne.—Further four or five days' delay is anticipated pending the arrival of the Turkish delegate, Hassan Bey, with Angora's instructions. The interest at present is centred in the Paris negotiations, which the Turks are following very closely. The outcome of the Paris Conference may influence the negotiations at Lausanne.—Reuter.

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"INDIA AND LANCASHIRE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to your editorial note, regarding "India And Lancashire" will you please allow me to place certain facts before the readers of "The Chronicle"? You have expressed your satisfaction, that the imports of cotton cloth from Lancashire for the last 8 months i.e. from April to November, were less than that of the same period in 1920. If value of the imported cotton goods is to be the criterion, we have not much reason to be proud of the fact. Because, the import trade in cotton cloth reached its high water-mark in 1920. As much as Rs. 90 crores worth of foreign piece-goods were forced down the throat of poor India in that year—by a combination of very strange circumstances, among them may be mentioned, high-rates of exchange which went up to 2s. 10d. per rupee, post-war boom in trade, inflation of currency to an inordinate extent and the mad lust of the speculators in cotton goods for profiteering. Hence, I submit, the criterion selected for a comparison of figures and receiving a sort of satisfaction thereby is so to say unsound.

Pre-war imports of foreign cotton goods were Rs. 60 crores a year—hence in 8 months the imports at that rate come to Rs. 40 crores. If we look only to the *value* of cotton goods imported, the results achieved by India in the last 8 months, are not at all satisfactory. But seeing that the price of cloth is nearly double, the results achieved by Mahatma Gandhi's movement of using only Swadeshi cloth and home-made *khaddar*, are certainly very satisfactory. We must make every effort to withstand the efforts of Lancashire to recover her lost trade in India. The Lancashire merchant predicts a revival of Lancashire cotton imports into India. We hope, the patriotism of India, which has imbibed the inspiring gospel of Mahatma Gandhi, will stand the test and falsify the prediction, which seems to have been based on the circumstance, that the stocks of Lancashire piece-goods in India are very low at present, owing to very few orders going out from India, during the last year and a half.—Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, January 1.

INDIANS ABROAD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that the question of the status of the Indian residing abroad has been brought prominently to the notice of the public through the efforts of Mr. C. F. Andrews, I think it is well that we should keep certain issues clearly and well defined before us in order to understand where we really stand and determine what ought to be our conduct in the immediate future as a matter of fulfilling a duty that we owe primarily to ourselves in this respect.

It was in the year 1834, following the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies by the British Parliament, that the Government of India introduced the indenture system of labour in this country and shipped our men abroad to wear the badge of helotry and work as "coolies" so that industries in the Colonies might be built up and the prosperity of the planters not suffer through the change.

Though Acts after Acts were passed, successively in 1883, and 1908, to ameliorate the condition of the emigrants, it was not until the late lamented Mr. Gokhale in 1910 and Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1916, pressed for a radical removal of this festering sore, that the Government of Lord Hardinge, realised that "After All, it is not the duty of the Government of India to provide coolies for the Colonies" (Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, Vide, Resn. 15th November, 1916,) But the stigma has remained and its havoc has spread like a drop of paraffin throughout the bread, to prejudice the case of Indians everywhere and tarnish the self-respect of Indians of other classes residing elsewhere, no matter how estimable they may be.

Needless to say, the manhood of the present day India is not in a mood to tolerate this injustice to an influential section of its countrymen, on the one hand, and a large mass of its inarticulate population, on the other. The schemes of dexterous Colonials laid with a view to entrap further labour, for British Guiana and Fiji, have met with this response viz., that un-official deputations have been brought face to face with the actualities of the situation in each case and the public are shortly to hear of their first-hand knowledge ere legislation is to be at all contemplated in their behalf but nothing would be more strange and directly against the trend of popular opinion, were any measures to be brought forward in the ensuing sessions of the legislative Council at Delhi, in the case of Labour proposals to Ceylon, Malaya Mauritius and other British or Dutch Possessions, without a corresponding Deputation from this country not visiting them, and placing the results of such first-hand knowledge fully before the public.

A deputation from Ceylon and another from the Federated Malaya States seem to have placed their needs of Indian Labour at Simla or Delhi some time ago but the public can scarcely acquiesce in the wisdom of hasty measures being brought forward to oblige them before the full light of an independent examination carried out at those centres is thrown upon their statements of the case, however simple and convincing they may appear at present. It is imperative, therefore, that the public suspicion should be disarmed through a detailed open enquiry conducted by an independent deputation visiting these two Colonies before legislation is proposed by the Standing Emigration Committee to send any more Labour to these countries.

This is one aspect of the situation now engaging the public attention. The next is with reference to the status of our countrymen: viz. of (i) 'those' residing in the 'Dominions' and of (ii) 'those' living in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

It is claimed, because, so says the Year Book, 1922, edited by Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E. that the Imperial Conference of 1921 saw big stride taken by the Dominions in the direction of granting complete equality to British Indian Subjects within the Empire, since the following Resolution was passed:—

"This Conference has reaffirmed that each community of the British Common-wealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its population by restricting immigration from any other communities, but recognises that there exists incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in other parts of the Empire, and this Conference therefore is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised. . . . .

Now this is all the famous Charter that we are called to pride ourselves upon as signalising our definite entry as 'equal' partners in the British Commonwealth.

In this connection it would be well to examine how far such an expression of opinion is binding upon the respective Dominions, whose Ministers took part in passing the above resolution. I shall quote regarding the opinion held of such resolutions generally, by a prominent statesman of New Zealand, for instance.

"Each Prime Minister might in the deliberations of the Conference commit his Government but the proposal to which he committed it would require, before it bound his country, the ratification of its Parliament. Any other scheme would provoke the hostility at present felt to any form of Government by a Central Imperial Council or Executive by the Dominions."

The opinion above quoted is that of Sir John Findlay, K. C., K. C. M. G., LL.D., of New Zealand. So it is clear that unless the Colonial Ministers had obtained the consent of their Parliaments the resolution could hardly have any binding effect on the Dominions. Nor is there any indication that the Ministers mean obtaining such ratification since more than a year and half has passed since then without their having even moved their little finger in the matter. As such, with due deference to our Imperial representative's keen insight into the matter, how on earth can we lull ourselves into a false sense of security that we have already achieved something on the road towards obtaining recognition of complete equality and so on? Beyond a pious expression of a fond hope the Resolution hardly means anything materially.

As such, will the Rt. Hon. Sastri be good enough to reassure us on the point, taking if he can the Indian public into his confidence and telling us the plain and honest truth as to where we really stand?

Next, coming to the Crown Colonies, here the case ought to be properly much more reassuring. But what do we find?

Let us take the typical case of the attitude of the Kenya Colonists in the matter.

They read the Resolution and lay emphasis on the principal word 'desirable' in the sentence. "It is desirable and so on, and add that it is no doubt desirable' but that it is not 'practicable' in the circumstances of their country and so on, with the result that there seems to be none so poor as to reverence this grandiloquent platitude aired for the ostensible purpose of satisfying Indian sentiment without leaving us any the better for all these vauntings. But the question is are we to be bereft of all hope in the matter? Last year, Mr. St. Nihal Singh happened to interview Col. Josiah Wedgewood, M.P., and in the course of his unburdening himself, the gallant Colonel uttered some prophetic remarks:—

"What I wish to know is this" "protested Col. Wedgewood" "are Indian interests in East Africa to be considered merely upon the one-sided representations made by the white settlers out there. If so, then what becomes of this precious British citizenship of ours?

"Now when the Indians come up against Canadian, Australasian, or South African prejudices, we say to the Indians we are helpless they are self-governing communities—they can do as they please—we cannot overrule them—we must stand aside—we must not interfere in their domestic affairs. "In East Africa, however, the question is not between India and a self-governing dominion. The East African territories are ruled from Whitehall. His Majesty's Government can stand up to them if it has only the backbone to do so. If British Citizenship is to mean anything to the Indians, stand up to them it must."

Finally came the exhortation of the Colonel in these memorable words:—"I say India can speak with them (Dominions and the Colonies). And I am sure her growing sense of Manhood will compel her to assert her equality. *If she decides to retaliate, I have no doubt she will be able to reply effectively*, for she has in her gift much of that the world stands in urgent need." Prophetic words these! India is cogitating at present. Its murmerings are being heard for the present in the deliberations of its Premier Corporation—in the *first city* of the East and poration—in the first city of the East and in the circles of its merchant princes, the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Bombay.

And a journalist like Mr. St. Nihal Singh and the financier, Sir Dorab Tata are sounding a note of warning. Will those concerned hear it in time?—Yours, etc.,

S. RAJA RAO.

Dec. 31,

Sathyagrahasram.

THE OVAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some time before a hue and cry was raised when a curtailment of this open space for recreaton, was contemplated by the building of a Hall for the local Legislative Council. I do not know what expert landscape gardener has been consulted, but in the name of a garden and at some expense a well-nourished mass of weeds is being spread out from the Northern end and the point to note is the public are excluded from it. It is surrounded by high and barbed wire fencing and the sepoys are there with their "dandas".

The Esplanade Maidan and the Cross Maidan are used by large numbers of people, Europeans and Indians, as short cuts to and from their offices. Even in London using public parks as thorough-fares is allowed. It, however, stands to reason that conveyances should not be tolerated. The rights of the public for the use of the Oval have now been seriously curtailed by the putting up of cross wires and barbed wire fencing from the Northern end right up to the Southern end. Inspite of the Notice Boards pointing otherwise the peons rudely drive away any person who dares to walk on the Oval even for recreation.

A very weak argument is put forward that treading spoils the turf, but this in no way hinders the playing of games and the spoiling if it may be so called, is of such a small area that it is a negligible quantity in such a vast sea of green. Fencing round a cricket pitch or a golf link stands to reason but fencing round the whole Oval is ridiculous. Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

UNTOUCHABILITY NOT WORTH MENTIONING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"P. M. R." has taken up cudjels on behalf of Sjt. C. R. Das to say that Sjt. Das has succinctly dealt with untouchability. Yes, I admit he has not thought untouchability to be untouchable. Whether this extremely insignificant reference to an all important subject is sufficient is the point and on this point the answer depends on the angle of vision of each person. In Bombay at present one will find small groups of people looking for a star in the neighbourhood of the sun. Some say they see the star: while many do not see it at all. I do not know if even one person has really seen the star. Sjt. Das's treatment of untouchability as compared with the treatment of Councils is like this star as compared with the sun. "P. M. R." thinks—like persons claiming to see the star—that Sjt. Das has dealt with the problem of the untouchables. It may be that "P. M. R." expected nothing more from Sjt. Das. Should that be so, I confess I am not so astute as "P. M. R." Expecting highly of Sjt. Das, I was disappointed with the insignificant treatment given to untouchables as I was grieved to read that Sjt. Das gratuitously misrepresented the resolution of the Congress about Civil Disobedience.

Pandit Malaviya's attitude, however, is refreshing. This pillar of orthodoxy now recognises that those whom we look upon as untouchables must be better treated and uplifted. At this same hour it is encouraging that Swami Shraddhanand has been released. If next to Mahatma Gandhi, there is one Indian intent on the uplift of the Depressed, it is Swami Shraddhanand. Last year he got the sanction of the A I. C. C. to raise a fund. All eyes are now directed towards him for the achievement of this purpose. Paper Resolutions will not do. Unless untouchables are raised and mixed amongst us exactly as ourselves, we shall neither deserve nor get Swaraj.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. WARERKAR.

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HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.

I AM 36 YEARS OLD,

and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years' experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Sandhurst Road. Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks' time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

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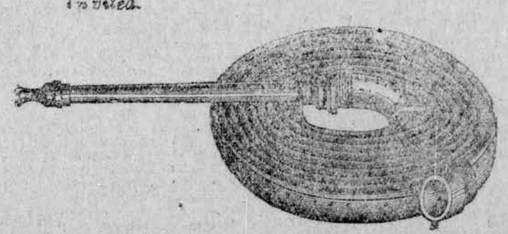

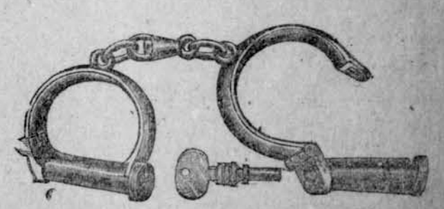

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